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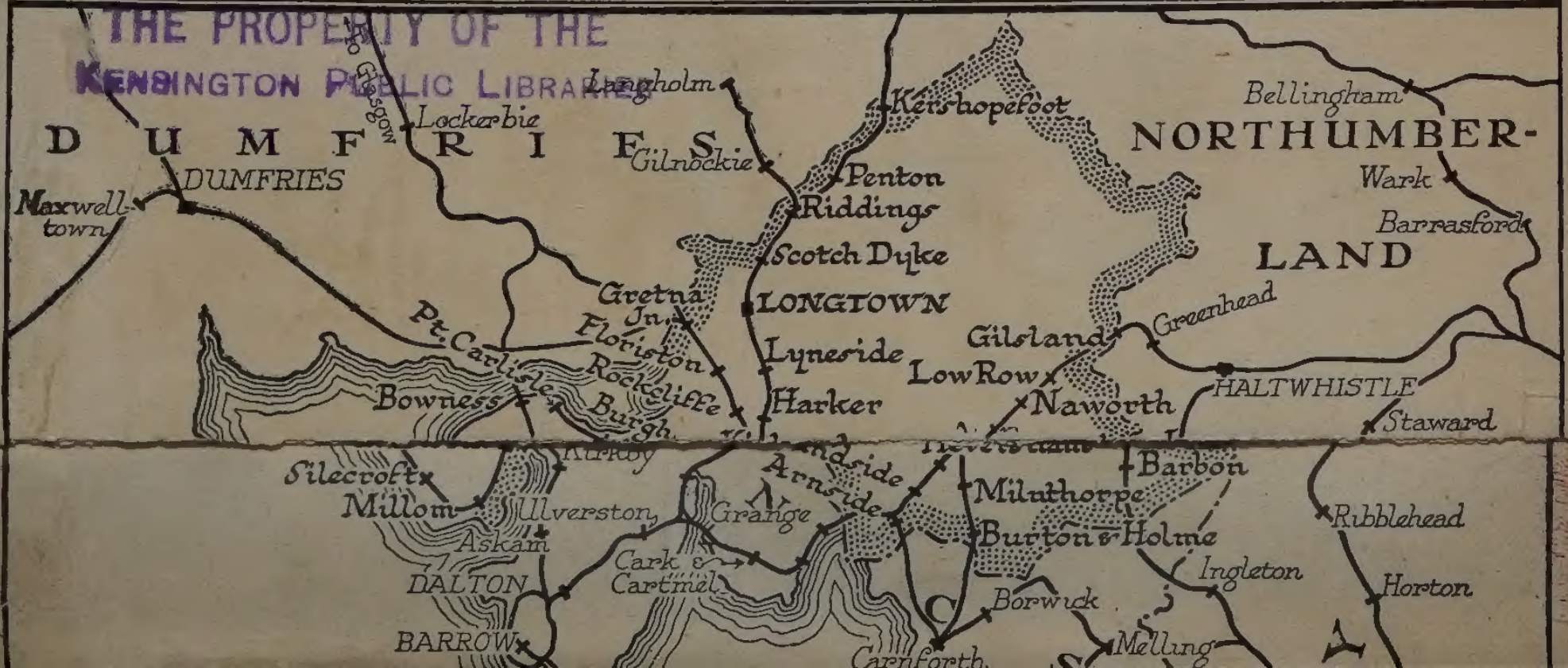

UMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND

THE LITTLE GUIDES

CAMBRIDGE AND ITS COLLEGES
OXFORD AND ITS COLLEGES
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
THE TEMPLE
WESTMINSTER ABBEY

THE ENGLISH LAKES
THE MALVERN COUNTRY
SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE
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CUMBERLAND
AND
WESTMORLAND

By
DANIEL SCOTT

With Twenty-four Illustrations from Photographs and Two Maps

"Look homeward now!
In depth, in height, in circuit, how serene
The spectacle, how pure! Of Nature's works,
In earth, and air, and earth-embracing sea,
A revelation infinite it seems."
WORDSWORTH ("Black Combe")

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36 *Essex St., Strand*

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First Published in 1920

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PREFACE

ALTHOUGH Cumberland and Westmorland are among the last of the English counties to be included in this series of "Little Guides," they cannot be regarded as second to any of the other counties. By reason of the Lake District being almost in the centre of the area, there has not for more than a century been any lack of Guides, some extremely good, others decidedly inferior. Few of them, however, have claimed to deal with the two counties as a whole, the Lakeland portion generally sufficing to fill the volumes. Possibly to this fact is due the impression entertained by many strangers that outside "The Playground of England" there is little to be seen of general interest. Such an opinion would be erroneous, on whatever basis it had been formed. Of natural beauty the two counties can claim to have more than an average share, whether of the wild grandeur of the mountains, or of the sylvan charms of the country-side. The student and antiquary can find scope for close investigation into the story of the dim past, and then discover that he has barely touched the fringe of all that is to be known. There

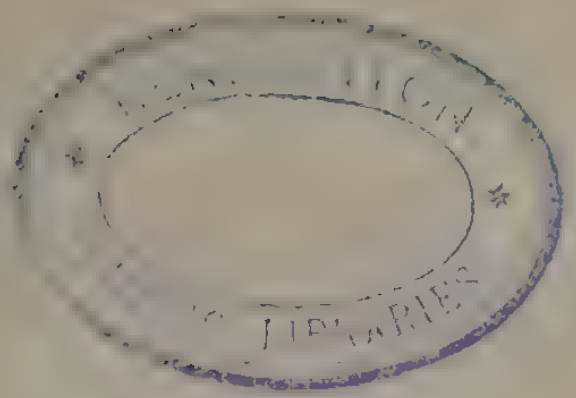
are, for instance, the evidences of the Roman Occupation —the Great Wall which crossed Britain, and a large portion of which stood on Cumbrian soil ; the many camps and towns, stations, and smaller settlements. These have been studied for centuries by the cleverest scholars, and yet scarcely any year passes without something new becoming known. And so with other periods of history ; each has something to tell that is well worth the knowing.

Cumberland and Westmorland are counties not readily to be understood. Only a long acquaintance with them can give an intimate knowledge, for the long distances, and the difficulties of travelling in such a mountainous area, keep the people, for instance, of the north and east from having more than a general knowledge of those living in the south and west, to say nothing of the people in the still more remote dales of Lakeland. Hence it is not surprising that farmers and others whose lives are passed in one area almost invariably speak of another, perhaps less than twenty miles away, as "that country," or "yon country". Having lived almost continuously in Cumberland for more than thirty-eight years, and, being by nature a wanderer, able to visit nearly every village and hamlet, some of them dozens of times, with the additional advantage of a personal acquaintance with the highways and byways of the dales and the trackless heights of most of the fells and mountains, I can claim to know the Lakeland counties at least fairly well. In the few cases—chiefly in the south-west—where circumstances have prevented a personal visit recently, my notes have

kindly been revised by gentlemen living in those places, and to them I tender my thanks. It should be added by way of postscript that this book was written early in 1915, but publication was then prevented by war conditions.

DANIEL SCOTT

PENRITH, *April*, 1920



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INTRODUCTION

I. Situation, Extent, and Boundaries

CUMBERLAND is the most northerly of the western counties of England, and the tenth in point of size, with a population at the census of 1911 of 265,780. It is bounded by Scotland on the N.; by Northumberland and Durham on the N.E.; by Westmorland and Lancashire on the S.; and on the W. by the Solway and the Irish Sea. It is a curiously shaped territory, broadest between Burnhope Seat on the E. and Workington on the W.; narrowing to a point in the extreme N.E. beyond Christenbury Crags and Kershope Head, and to the peninsula ending at Hodbarrow Point, S. of Millom.

Between the northern and southern points there is a distance of about 75 miles, while at the widest part the distance is 57 miles. These figures, however, for practical purposes, are useless, because the configuration of the county makes it impossible for even the hardiest pedestrian to follow such a line, even approximately. The Pennine range cuts through the eastern portion of the county, and thus the means of direct communication between the E. and W. are few. There is a highway from Alston, over Hartside, to Penrith, but not another until the roads from Teesdale and Barnard Castle to Brough and Kirkby Stephen, in Westmorland, are reached. In Cumberland, once Cross Fell is passed, there are ample facilities for

communication until the Lake District mountains again block the way, necessitating long detours to reach points that as the crow flies are not many miles apart. The situation of the county is between 54° 11′ and 55° 12′ N. latitude, and 2° 17′ and 3° 37′ W. longitude. The area of Cumberland is, according to the Ordnance Survey, 1,001,273 acres, but from this must be deducted over 31,000 acres for foreshores and tidal waters. The official area excluding water is 961,544 acres, and thus measured it is eleventh in point of size.

WESTMORLAND, between 54° 11′ and 54° 41′ N latitude, and 3° 6′ W. longitude, is one of the smaller counties, being twenty-eighth in the English list for measurement, with 497,099 acres of land and 505,330 of land and water. In 1911 its population was 63,575. It has Cumberland as its northern and north-western boundaries, Yorkshire and Durham on the E., and Lancashire on the S. and S.W. The greatest distance from the Tees above Cauldron Snout on the N.E. to the south-western boundary in the estuary of the Kent, is 60 miles, and that from Taylor Rigg on the E. to Bow Fell on the W., 56 miles. But the remark already made about Cumberland equally applies to Westmorland with regard to the possibility of travelling on foot or by any other means direct between any of these points, owing to the mountain ranges and immense moors. For example, there are no means of going directly from E. to W. between Eamont Bridge on the N. and the Kendal and Appleby road on the S., so that long detours must be made via Kirkstone Pass (which can only be reached by road through Cumberland) and Shap Fells. In the southern portion, highways are much more plentiful. For these reasons, to speak of mileage in both Cumberland and Westmorland is usually very misleading; while a 10-mile walk—according to the map—from one point to another may often be equal, both i

time and labour spent, and in the ground actually covered, to more than twice those figures when merely put on paper. There are no counties in England where the configuration varies so greatly as in Cumberland and Westmorland, and only personal experience of pedestrianism in the Lakeland counties can make this really understood.

II. General Physical Features

The great moors, formed by the Pennine Chain which runs from the Border right through E. Cumberland and Westmorland and thence into Yorkshire, make a distinct physical feature. These give place to the more ordinary country towards the W. running on the N.W. to the lowlands and marshes of the Abbey Holme. Then, practically in the centre of the two counties, come the Cumbrian group of mountains and lakes, and on the western and southern sides again there is a great area of excellent agricultural land. It will thus be seen that there is every possible variety of condition and scenery, from the sea-level land near the coasts, N., S., and W. to the wild moors (which to the pedestrian seem to extend to limitless miles) inhabited only by sheep and moorfowl ; and the sterile heights of the two Sca Fells, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw, each more than 3000 feet above the sea, with considerably over a score of mountains rising to between 2000 and 3000 feet.

In that great area, with the conditions and characteristics varying to such an extreme extent, other natural features are necessarily quite unlike those found elsewhere. Except in the portion of Cumberland commonly spoken of as the Holme, the estuaries of the Eden, Esk, and Sark in the north, and a few of the streams in South Westmorland, all the rivers flow with unusual rapidity, due to the comparatively sharp fall in the elevation, and as a result floods

such as are common in southern counties are here rare. Inland there come rapid "freshes," or "spates," the rivers often rising 6 to 12 inches in an hour; while the becks and moorland rivers may be mere trickles at one moment and roaring torrents an hour later, due to a heavy thunderstorm on the mountains or on the moors. In these cases the decline in volume of water is usually as rapid as was the rise a few hours previously.

One effect of this constant change in the contours is to provide a remarkable variety of scenery. The pedestrian who wanders from one district of the two counties to another—and he is the only one who can really see, understand, and appreciate the beauty of the country-side—many miles apart, may in the course of a few days pass through an almost bewildering variety of scenery. Motoring is absolutely the worst possible method of seeing Cumberland and Westmorland, and particularly the Lakeland portion. Cycling has disadvantages, and also discouragements, owing to the toilsome climbs necessary to pass from one valley to the next, because there is rarely a compensation in the form of safe "coasting" downhill, except on the main roads. Only walking is really satisfactory, for the pedestrian who knows Cumbria and Westmeria can leave the roads at a thousand points, and passing over the vast moorlands or the attractive fells is able to see Nature in her wildest and yet most beautiful moods. These are spectacles which can never be enjoyed by motorist or cyclist, bound to the heels of Macadam, and eager to be rushing from one point to another.

III. Some Lakeland Names

"Fell," though part of the names of some of the highest mountains, as Sca Fell, Cross Fell, and Bow Fell, is generally applied to the smaller heights, and reference to a

large scale map will reveal a bewildering number of elevations which have "fell" as the second portion of their names. A variant is found in "dodd," but this is chiefly among the Cumbrian group of mountains, where the word is used both as meaning an independent fell—as Hartsop Dodd—and the lower heights of a mountain, such as Skiddaw Dodd and Helvellyn Dodd, or Low Man.

Then we have the innumerable "ghylls" or gills, invariably meaning a more or less wild and beautiful ravine, with rocks and great boulders scattered about the sides of the hills. In the lower districts the ghylls are almost invariably fairly thickly clad with trees of the smaller varieties, chiefly birch, mountain ash, larch, and stunted oaks. On the mountain-sides trees are an exception, and a typical gorge of this character may be found in High Cup Ghyll, on the southern side of Cross Fell. That valley has scarcely anything bigger than a sapling, while its upper end contains only a wilderness of huge rough stones, which have to be surmounted ere the outlet is reached through the Nick at Narrowgate Beacon. As may be supposed, these ghylls almost without exception have each a stream running through the lowest level, and the rapid descent causes many waterfalls of great beauty, particularly when the beck forces its way through a narrow rock-bound channel bordered by trees and bracken, which in these situations flourish to a surprising extent. Especially is this the case in the heart of Lakeland, where ghylls and waterfalls of almost every conceivable combination are to be met with by those who know the district.

Of a different class of words are such expressive terms as "rigg," meaning a ridge, and "screes," the steep and treacherous banks of broken rock met with in the most pronounced form in Wasdale Screes, and in a lesser degree —though scarcely less unpleasant to the unwary pedestrian —at Heck Screes, on the rough path from Martindale

Forest over the fell to Hayeswater via Angle Tarn. There again is an expressive word, for "tarn" is used only to describe the smaller lakes, though some of them are of quite respectable size. Then there is "thwaite," a word which like so many others in this part of the country, comes to us from the Icelandic. It forms part of many hundreds of place and field-names in Cumberland and Westmorland, and when of long duration originally meant a clearing in the forest, or in other places among the bracken and brushwood of the fell sides. A study of the place-names of the two counties is an extremely pleasant and profitable though decidedly risky occupation. There are many pitfalls, and even those who are entitled to be regarded as authorities sometimes differ very widely in their choice of derivations.

IV. History

The numerous finds of neolithic and other ancient implements, and also the many prehistoric dwellings, prove that both Cumberland and Westmorland had many inhabitants at a very early period. The story of these people, however, is only told by the articles which they fashioned and left behind. It is not till the Roman occupation that we obtain anything which can be termed history in the modern acceptation of the word. Agricola came in the year A.D. 79, conquered the whole of the western territory from the Duddon estuary northward to Carlisle, and from that time onward the full story of Cumbria—using the term to include the whole of the two counties and Furness, as was formerly the case—is fairly well known. Bodies of Roman troops were settled at many places, and about forty years after the Conquest the Wall from E. to W., 70 miles long, began to be built

as a means of keeping the Caledonians out of Roman territory.

Then after four centuries of rule the Romans went away to deal with more pressing matters, and the Britons were given independence. At that time Cumberland was part of Strathclyde, a British Kingdom extending from the Clyde in the N. to the Dee in the S., with the Pennines guarding the eastern side, and the sea on the W. There was no peace in Cumbria. Enemies from Northern Europe swarmed overseas, while there was also warfare with the men from Northumbria. Gradually Danes, Anglo-Saxons, and Norsemen gained a footing, and century after century there were wars with apparently no long periods of calm. William the Norman had conquered Southern Britain a quarter of a century before William Rufus arrived in the north and became master of Cumberland and North Westmorland. That period accounts for the fact that while portions of South Westmorland figure in Domesday Book, there is no mention of Cumberland, which still belonged to Scotland. It was Rufus who established the existing boundaries between the two countries. The Normans divided the sister counties and Furness up into great baronies, and the counties as now known were formed, though afterwards for a few years Cumberland was again annexed to Scotland, becoming finally part of England in 1157.

With a lawless people to the N., a population on the southern side clearly not more law abiding, and plenty of plunder available on each side, it is no wonder that there was never peace for more than a few years. Apart from the local jealousies of the men on the Border, Cumberland and N. Westmorland frequently suffered invasion by the armies of the Scottish kings, and the condition of the people can never have been an enviable one. When they were not being harried and murdered by the

Scottish hordes they were in a condition of vassalage to their lords, for the serfdom of the peasantry was of the most drastic character.

After the Union there was comparative quiet, though at no time was there security, as the citizens of Carlisle knew, for sieges and fighting were very frequent experiences. Then came the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The former was locally a minor affair, but in 1745 Carlisle ignominiously surrendered to the Young Pretender, who a very few weeks later returned a fugitive, making all haste to Scotland after the last battle fought on English ground, on Clifton Moor, near Penrith. There were sad days to follow for the insurgents and their sympathisers, but for Cumberland and Westmorland it was the end of war as between the people of England and Scotland. Modern history dates from that time, and there have been nearly two centuries of continued progress.

As may readily be supposed, the ecclesiastical history of the two counties is intimately associated with that pertaining to secular affairs. The Bishops of Carlisle in former centuries were at the same time prelates, politicians, and soldiers, and in the latter capacity had much to do with the governance of the Border country. They were Commissioners for the W. Marches and fulfilled many duties connected with military affairs, while they on more than one occasion had to lead troops in the field. The last association of the kind—and it had a humorous side—was when Bishop Nicolson in 1715 encountered the rebels on Penrith Fell. He went there in his coach drawn by six horses, but on the appearance of the Highlanders the coachman drove away and refused to stop till the prelate was safe. Until 1856 the diocese of Carlisle consisted only of the archdeaconry of Carlisle, so that it did not include even the whole of Cumberland, while it comprised N. Westmorland to beyond

'ebay and E. to the county boundary. All that part f Cumberland S. of the river Derwent, with the outhern part of Kendal, and the whole of Furness, were the archdeaconry of Richmond and so in the diocese f Chester. After the death of Bishop Percy there was rearrangement, by which the whole of the areas entioned were brought into the diocese of Carlisle, but e parish of Alston, though in Cumberland, was left, it had been for centuries, in the diocese of Durham nd since 1882 that of Newcastle), to which it geographic-ly belongs. The diocese was established by Henry I 1133, and since that time there have been sixty bishops, whom one-third have been certainly or probably tives of Cumberland and Westmorland.

V. Antiquities

Cumberland and Westmorland are unusually rich in tiquarian remains, whether pertaining to prehistoric, oman, or more recent periods. Many that were in istence a century ago have unfortunately been destroyed, t happily vandalism is gradually being restrained, and for e future, by reason both of greater knowledge and more preciation, due respect will be paid to everything which be said to have historical associations. Many places protected under the Ancient Monuments Act, and ners are in the safe custody of private persons.

The hills of the two counties bear many prehistoric nains. Settlements, camps, and single homes have left ir traces, some at first only to be found by the trained , but with the diffusion of information a wider interest naturally been aroused, and many relics of local origin , as a result, now in public and private collections. ese have included stone and bronze weapons and nestic implements. And as with prehistoric dwellings,

so with burial places. Many barrows have been entered, and rarely without bringing to light articles which helped to illustrate the usages of men in remote ages. It is noteworthy, too, how often the word "barrow" enters into the place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland, and as these have continued from before the days of written history, it may be inferred that they were all near the sites of very ancient burial places.

Then there are other remains left us by men of whose history we have no record, but whose works fill the spectator with wonder. By what means were the great stones at Long Meg and Her Daughters, at the Keswick Circle, at that on Black Coomb, and at Maybrough, raised and arranged, even assuming that the stones were found near, which is quite unlikely? Many of the oldest churches and churchyards contain memorials of a far distant past, notably the remarkable crosses at Bewcastle and Gosforth, the wonderful font at Bridekirk, the Giant's Thumb (now known to have been carved exactly a thousand years ago—about 919), and the Giant's Grave at Penrith, the latter with its tall cross-shafts at the head and foot of the grave, and the hogback tombstones and tympani to be found in many a country parish. As to the ages of many of these, experts do not always agree.

Of the very numerous Roman remains, first comes the Great Wall of Hadrian. Much of this of course is in ruins (and at times it is difficult to trace its course in the W.), so far as the above-ground work is concerned, but during the last thirty years the investigations carried out at different points, and at frequent intervals, have brought important and deeply interesting information, both as to the Wall itself and the men who built it. Many books have been written, either on the whole structure or on specially attractive portions, and wherever possible the remains are very carefully preserved from wilful injury

Hadrian's Wall was begun A.D. 120 as a protection against he northern raiders. Beginning on the Tyne at what still ears the name of Wallsend, it ran through Newcastle nd along the N. side of the Tyne, entering Cumber- nd near Gilsland, thence going W. by Carlisle to Bowness-on-Solway. There were twelve stations on he Cumberland portion of the Wall, and eleven in Northumberland. For accounts of the most recent in- estigations on the Wall, the reader is referred to he Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland ntiquarian and Archæological Society. Very many ther evidences of the Roman occupation remain, and the ne collections of altars and other stones at Netherhall, owther Castle, Tullie House, and elsewhere provide mple material for the student. Excavations at the ifferent stations have extended over more than two enturies, and are still proceeding, as witness the recent nvestigations at Papcastle and Ambleside.

Architecturally, there are many old churches to pro- ide delightful hours for the antiquary, though very requently the malevolent work of the modern "restorer" s only too painfully evident. These buildings are dealt ith more in detail in the accounts of their respective arishes. The castles, too, have often been permitted to ll into ruins, and where the walls have continued the nteriors have had their original characteristics sacrificed o meet the needs of occupation in successive centuries.

VI. Past and Present Communications

A study of the oldest maps of both Cumberland and Westmorland quickly leads to the conclusion that the men ho prepared them drew to a most unwarrantable extent n their imagination. Some show mountains and lakes good many miles from their true positions, while all are

represented as of about the same height and shape. But it is in the highways that the greatest incongruities are to be found, for even in maps published after the middle of the eighteenth century roads are shown where they never by any possibility could have existed, and where it was impossible for them to have served any useful purpose. The topographers apparently knew that here and there were valleys, and concluded that there must of necessity be roads, though they only traced them as leading to the tops of the neighbouring mountains.

It is known that there was a British road, though possibly not much wider than a track, from the Scottish Border to Carlisle, up the Petteril Valley past Penrith, over Shap Fells, and through the Tebay Gorge ; another along the Eden Valley and over Stainmore ; and yet a third by the coast into Lancashire. But the first real Cumberland and Westmorland roads were the work of the Romans, and an outsider would probably be surprised to find how many bits of highway, both used and almost unused, to this day are known as "the Roman Road". Some of these may have been only of second or third-rate importance, but they have survived the passing of centuries, and doubtless will continue for many centuries more. The Roman Conquest led to many camps and settlements being established in the two counties, far apart, and for communication between them some of the still older British roads were improved and utilised. The chief port was the now small village of Ravenglass, and from that point there went roads over the mountains by Hardknott to S. Westmorland ; to the N. almost parallel to the coast through Maryport to Bowness-on-Solway, thence to Carlisle, and so along the course of the Roman Wall into Northumberland. From Ravenglass southward the road went across the Duddon and through Lancashire.

Another important route was from the S. to Amble-

de, over Dunmail Raise to Keswick, past Bassenthwaite ake and Binsey Fell to Old Carlisle, a short distance om Wigton. From Ambleside went another road up the top of High Street, and thence along the watershed f the mountain (where it can be traced for a considerable istance) down to Brougham, where the great roads from 'ebay and Stainmore were touched. Farther E. there ere roads to the camp near Kirkby Thore, to Appleby, id so along the slopes of Cross Fell by the Maiden Way er the mountain to the important camp at Whitley astle. There were shorter lengths from Egremont and llenborough to Papcastle, while—though by no means hausting the list—there was the road from Brougham Carlisle, through Voreda (Old Penrith), at Plumpton, hich was the junction for another to Keswick by way Whitbarrow.

It will thus be seen that from very early times the two unties had many means of communication, connecting at were then the centres of life. The Romans went, t their structures remained, some to be utilised, others gradually go to ruin and decay. For a very long time obably little was done in the way of making new high-ys. There was little or no need for such additions, ause trade did not develop away from the coast or the vns at or near which the Romans had been. Century lowed century, and any needs were met by the pack-rse tracks, of which there were great numbers in every ection, across the hills and through remote valleys. the backs of the fell ponies or galloways whatever s needed could—or had to—be carried, but as the nies always went in long strings, led by the bearer of bell, in the aggregate a considerable bulk of wool, h, ore, and sometimes coal, could be transported on a rney. Streams were crossed at the shallow waths ; in re difficult places narrow hump-backed bridges were

built. Not many of these remain in their original con dition. Where they were on the direct route from on important town to another the pack-horse bridges wer gradually either widened and strengthened or pulled dow to give place to larger structures. This was particularly th case after wheeled vehicles became common, but Cumber land and Westmorland were among the last counties i England to adopt this method of transport.

It was not until the two rebellions of 1715 and 174 that the authorities were awakened to the need for mor and better main roads. To these events the two countie are indebted for the making—or remaking—of what i still called the military road from Carlisle, throug Penrith, and over Shap Fells, as well as for the one fro Carlisle to the E. The principal residents who ha occasion to go to London and other distant places o business always travelled on horseback, their ladies ridin on pillions, and these journeys to the metropolis occupie from ten to fifteen days. Then came coaches and stag wagons, to give place in due time to railways.

The first railway in Cumberland was from Newcast to Carlisle, opened in June, 1838, after being ten yea in construction. It was originally planned to be worke by horses—strictly speaking it would have been but tramway; before the line was completed Stephenso had made steam traction not only possible but essentia Then came the line from Carlisle to Maryport, opene in 1846, and afterwards continued through Workingtc to Whitehaven. A few months after the completio of the Maryport line, what was destined to be part of th most important railway in Great Britain was opene This was the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which w constructed in a remarkably short time having rega to the difficulties, and it was afterwards (in 1859) leas to the London and North-Western Company, a

ıcorporated in the main line of that Company. Mean-
vhile there was activity to the N. of Carlisle, to give
ccess to Scotland, and so ardent were the railway builders
ıat within little more than three years the route was
ompleted from Lancaster to Glasgow and Edinburgh by
he Caledonian Company. Other railways subsequently
ıade—though within a comparatively few years—were the
Carlisle and Silloth, the Cockermouth and Workington, the
ockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith, the branches of the
Jorth-Eastern from Darlington to Tebay and Penrith
:hus linking up the E. and W. coasts), the Kendal
ıd Windermere, the Furness, and the short but important
ıilways in West Cumberland, primarily intended for the
evelopment of the mineral traffic. The last of the great
nes to be constructed was the Midland, one of the
ıost costly works known in the annals of British
ıgineering, having to be taken over a most difficult
ountry through N. Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cum-
erland. This was not completed until 1876. Pre-
ously the Company only had access to Carlisle by
ınning powers over the London and North-Western
ne from Ingleton, through Tebay and Penrith. As
result of the linking up, seven distinct companies
ow use the large station at Carlisle.

There are few canals in Cumberland and Westmorland.
bout a century ago a canal was constructed at a cost
£90,000 from Carlisle to Fisher's Cross (afterwards
ımed Port Carlisle), on the Solway, as a means of
commodating the trade of the city. It was never a com-
ercial success, and afterwards a portion of it was utilised
r the line to Silloth. The only other canal is that
om Lancaster to Kendal, still in use. It was opened
June 18, 1819, with great festivities, and for forty
ars proved of the greatest benefit to Kendal, whose
osperity began to grow rapidly through the increased

facilities. The rivers in the two counties are nc navigable. All are unusually rapid streams, and there ha never been necessity for altering them to meet existin conditions, or to provide for possible trade development

VII. Agriculture

While Cumberland and Westmorland have other larg interests, agriculture is by far the most important. It woul be difficult to point to any other two counties in Englan where such diversities in agriculture exist as are to b found in this part of the country. This is due almo entirely to the widely varying character of the soil, th elevation of the land, and the facilities for the transpo of stock and produce. There is little in common betwee the agriculture of to-day and that of a century ago ; th same might almost be said, in many cases, of such a con paratively short time as fifty years since. Sheep are bre in probably greater numbers than ever, and the vast moo and fell sides are as heavily stocked as at any previo time, while the sales are immensely greater. The latt fact is due to the system of purchasing scores of thousan of Scotch sheep and lambs every year and bringing the S. for feeding, or as the nucleus for fresh stocks. Floc masters attach great importance to the constant renew of blood, and that they are able to secure most effective through purchases of Highland lambs.

Early maturity is now aimed at everywhere, and so t marketing is done at a much earlier age than formerl Sheep not kept for stock purposes are usually cleared before they are two years old, while the vast majority to the fat markets as hoggs or shearlings. This demand younger stock on the markets has caused greater attenti to be paid to improving the quality, and experienced m are willing to admit that a remarkable change for

better has been made in every class during the last fifty years.

A striking fact connected with the flocks of Cumberland and Westmorland is that breeds which flourish in one large area are quite useless in another, albeit a stranger might suppose that the conditions were practically the same in both. In W. Cumberland and many parts of the Lake District the Herdwicks are in a great majority, though during the last two or three decades a gradually increasing number of Scotch sheep have been imported and bred. The Herdwicks do very well from the coast to the Blencathra and Ullswater districts, and so S.; farther E. they gradually become fewer, until on the Pennines and through E. and S. Westmorland only one or other of the Scotch sheep—Cheviots or black-faced—are favoured on the hills. In the lower regions, however, crossing has been carried almost to a fine art, Border-Leicester and Wensleydale rams being used with native or Scotch ewes, with the result that a first-class cross is obtained, combining the best of mutton with good wool. In the large district of which Penrith is the centre one of these crosses has come to be called "the Penrith breed," the trade term being grey-faces, and scores of thousands of these are sent through the marts every year for consumption in London and the large towns of the N. The last available agricultural returns showed that Cumberland had about 628,000 sheep, and Westmorland 437,000.

Better health is now maintained among the flocks, particularly on the fells and moors, by the rigorous application of the laws relating to such diseases as sheep scab. Half a century ago there was little attention paid to it; now the dipping regulations are so sternly enforced that there is probably not one scabbed sheep where formerly fifty could be found. Though often regarded by owners as inflicting hardship, this endeavour to stamp out the disease has

had remarkably good results, and the flock-master who i found to have deliberately concealed the existence of sca among his sheep is very properly looked upon as an enem of his neighbours.

One reason for the increased production of mutton a compared with former times—for there are really fewe farms now than then, when the yeoman class was mor numerous—is to be found in the great enclosure move ment carried through from forty to a hundred years ago By that means the heafs on the fells became bette managed, and more stock could be carried, to the benefit o those having farms on the hill-sides and in the valley But still more important was the fact that large tracts o what had been common and poor land were brought int cultivation. Much of that land, which had grown onl bents, ling, and sour grass, was used for the productio of corn and roots.

The story of Cumberland and Westmorland agricultur is one that could not be fully told even in a large volum but it is throughout of extreme interest. The beginnin was the work of a few men, and on a small number estates. The Grahams of Netherby inherited what w little better than a wilderness in most places, with tenantry as miserably poor as could be found in th worst parts of Ireland or the Hebrides to-day. Less tha a century ago the reformation began, and the owne transformed thousands of acres of prairie land until th are to-day producing enormous quantities of crop an stock. Unfortunately some of these farms had, after t war began, to be surrendered for national purposes. The rich soil will no more produce fine cattle and sheep, co and roots ; the sites of the farms are now occupied by va buildings for the production of the munitions of war, for some other purpose as the Government may decid And as with Netherby, so on the Workington, Lowth

and other estates, where far-seeing and enterprising landowners of a former generation spent money lavishly in permanent improvements and in the encouragement of their tenants to carry on farming on better lines than those known to their fathers. That educational system a little over twenty years ago took another form, when, chiefly through the efforts of the late Mr. Henry C. Howard, Greystoke Castle, the two County Councils established the Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School and Experimental Farm at Newton Rigg. The results have exceeded even the most optimistic expectations, and the institution has proved of the greatest value to farmers of every class.

Within the last thirty years a remarkable development has taken place in the numbers and quality of cattle bred and reared in Cumberland and Westmorland. To prove this fully would need the production of statistics such as those now annually published by the Board of Agriculture; that cannot be done, because for the period taken as the starting-point they do not exist. Yet the fact is well within the memory of many hundreds of agriculturists. Especially does this apply to the milking side of the farmers' business. They are, as a body, more critical and exacting about the production of their stock. Instead of being content to keep dairy cattle year after year without ever inquiring whether they are making an adequate return, the best farmers now register the product of each cow, and do not hesitate to put her out of the herd when she fails to reach the standard of profit. This has largely been the result of so many tenant farmers keeping pedigree shorthorns or cattle bred from stock eligible for registration, a policy which has proved highly profitable. Formerly the keeping of pedigree herds was regarded solely as the expensive hobby of rich men; now it is the tenant farmers who not only provide the great majority of the stock of

this character, but obtain high figures for their bulls at the important sales at Penrith and Carlisle, 4750 guineas being paid for an animal at the 1919 spring sale at Penrith, which has become one of the leading centres for pure-bred shorthorns. One result of this attention to milking possibilities has been the supplying of great quantities of milk to the large towns of the N., while maintaining the output of butter, much of which now goes to the merchants or blenders, in bulk, to be made up for dispatch to the large centres. There were at the date of the latest returns about 167,000 cattle in Cumberland, and in Westmorland about 78,000.

Heavy horse-breeding has long been an important branch of farming in the two counties, and during the last three years extraordinary prices have come to breeders wise enough to obtain the best blood, and with the skill to bring forward their stock. The changed conditions arising out of the war caused a diminution in the breeding of light horses, which have never appealed to farmers to the same extent as the Clydesdales. On the other hand, the numbers of fell ponies have increased, due to the encouragement of the Board of Agriculture in obtaining a better class of sires for these hardy animals. The latest available returns show Cumberland as possessing 24,000 horses, and Westmorland about 10,000.

Except in N. and N.W. Cumberland pig-rearing has decreased to a serious extent during the last quarter of a century, a fact traceable to the restrictions imposed on cottagers by local authorities, and the often prohibitive prices of feeding stuffs. There has, however, been a marked revival in recent years through the establishment of the "Cumberland Herd Book for Pigs".

VIII. Other Industries

Outside Carlisle, practically all the large developments n trades and manufactures have been on the coast. Fifty ·ears ago the iron trade of W. Cumberland was a very mall affair by comparison with the trade of to-day. Some arge works have within that period originated, flourished, nd disappeared ; others have taken their places, and o-day there is a larger annual output of all kinds of iron and teel than ever before, Workington being the centre. The ·reat development of the district may be said to have begun vhen, some thirty-eight years ago, Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co. removed their works from Dronfield to Workington. This caused an immediate extension of the hematite iron re industry of the Cleator and Furness districts ; which n turn led to such great enterprises as that at Hodbarrow, where every year an enormous tonnage is being taken rom what forty years ago seemed to be valueless seashore.

The coal trade has changed to a large extent in its haracter. Formerly, apart from the comparatively small nd sales, the chief trade was found in the coastwise nd Irish trade. Now much of the coal goes to the iron nd steel works and other manufactories, while there is a reat consumption in the coke ovens. The latter industry as so far developed (through the introduction of improved nethods) that the former heavy traffic in coke from the Durham coal-field has dwindled to comparatively trifling roportions, of course to the loss of the railway com-anies most concerned. Whitehaven continues to be the hief coal centre. Some of the most extensive under-sea ·orkings to be found in Great Britain are in the Earl of onsdale's Whitehaven collieries.

Farther E., lead-mining has for centuries been an im-ortant industry. This was exploited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chiefly through the German miners,

who worked the royal mines in Newlands and the Coniston district. They, however, did not confine their search to lead. Gold, silver, and copper were quite as much sought after, but lead is the chief product of whatever mining is done now. It is impossible to walk far on the Pennines without meeting with traces of old workings, long since abandoned, chiefly because it was not profitable to carry them on. Alston Moor had at one time a great trade in lead ore; now it is a mere shadow of its former self. There is an important lead-mine on the slopes of Helvellyn, at Greenside, which has been kept working through many vicissitudes, and no Cumberland or Westmorland lead-mine has, on the whole, been so profitable. In recent times valuable mines have been developed in the Keswick area, chiefly at Threlkeld and Thornthwaite. On Shap Fells and at Threlkeld there are large granite quarries, and in each case the face of the landscape is being disfigured by the gradual cutting away of the hills. There are large slate quarries on Honister Pass, and in some of the Westmorland dales.

Shipbuilding, once an important industry on the Cumberland coast, is now changed, and on the whole diminished in recent years. At the same time shipping has increased, and there are large and well-equipped docks at Silloth (where grain-mills obtain supplies direct from the steamers), Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven. Naturally the development of the iron trade has taken numerous subsidiary industries to such places as Workington, but other towns have to depend to a large extent on the trades which pertain to agriculture. Carlisle and Kendal are exceptions. The former, by reason of its great railway facilities and geographical position, is no longer dependent entirely on its woollen and cotton mills, while on the Gretna side there have been developments which may in the future result in the city becoming

most important centre for munition and other Government purposes. Kendal also has numerous and varied modern industries. Bootmaking claims a foremost place, this branch of trade having been pushed forward with great enterprise, to the marked advantage of the district.

IX. Flora and Fauna

It is almost unnecessary to explain that in such an area as Cumberland and Westmorland, which has undergone many changes, both through the forces of Nature and the handiwork of man, there can be no likeness between the conditions now obtaining and those which existed within times of which we have written evidences. On the mountains, necessarily, there is an unceasing erosion, changing the face of a locality to an appreciable extent in a couple of centuries, and the same may be said of some of the valleys. But it is where human agency has been at work that the most noticeable changes are to be found. The once vast Forest of Inglewood, which extended from near Carlisle to Penrith, and from the western bank of the Eden to the Caldew, is gone ; not a trace is left, for an oak which was traditionally called "The last tree of Inglewood," near Wragmire Moss, fell, through sheer old age, on June 13, 1823. There must have been an immense number of gigantic trees, chiefly of oak, as shown by the many documents still exisiting relating to permissions from Church officers and others to cut down trees for public and private purposes. From time to time—though not recently—trunks of large oaks have been found in the many mosses all over the area when draining and similar improvements were in progress. On the coast, too, there must have been forests where now only isolated, and not large, trees are growing.

Testimony to this is forthcoming in the submerged forest on the Solway.

Again, there are traditions remaining in many districts that so plentiful were the trees, and growing so closely together, that a squirrel could travel for miles without once touching ground. It is not necessary to accept these traditions as representing a literal truth; but they indicate that in numerous areas there was once a natural growth of trees such as is now scarcely to be credited. Within memory, much has been done by planting to make waste places productive, especially on what were bare hill-sides. Some of these were financially successful; others, unfortunately, were not, partly due to the enemies of trees, such as the larch disease, and in other instances to the lack of scientific knowledge. On some estates remarkable skill was shown—as at Patterdale Hall, where many foreign trees were planted by Mr. William Marshall, after he purchased the estate from the Mounseys, "Kings of Patterdale," about a century ago. To-day, thanks in some measure to the teaching of the English Arboricultural Society, much good work is being quietly done in the growing of timber trees, but it is rather sad to note the great areas cleared during the last few years, owing to the war sending up the prices of timber of all classes. Fortunately these are, almost without exception, being replanted, and usually on a more scientific plan.

As to plants, where there is such a remarkable diversity in the geological formations, there can necessarily be no similarity between one district and another. There is little or nothing in common between the Alston district and the lowlands to the S. and W.; while the Lake Country has a distribution equally distinct from that on the coast. There may, indeed, be said to be at least six main divisions, with a considerable number of subdivisions. This fact can perhaps best be emphasised

by the manner in which the late Mr. William Hodgson, F.L.S., author of "The Flora of Cumberland,"—the standard work of its kind—classified the plants as to their types: British 625, English 242, Germanic 12, Atlantic 12, Scottish 45, Highland 50, intermediate 23, local 7, a total of 1016. He, however, included 1196 species, of which he classed 946 as natives, or plants that have established themselves quite independently of human agency. It will thus be obvious that no adequate sketch of the flora of the two counties could be given in the space available.

For more than two centuries there has been no lack of skilled botanists. The earliest was Thomas Lawson (1630-1691), born at Rampside, in Furness, afterwards schoolmaster at Great Strickland, and the correspondent and close friend of Bishop Nicolson, himself an accomplished and enthusiastic botanist. Then there were two men who, though deprived of sight, developed remarkable skill in botany. The first was John Wilson, commonly called "Black Jack," author of "A Synopsis of British Plants"; he was an eccentric Kendal schoolmaster, who died in 1751. The other was John Gough, 'the Blind Philosopher," also a native of Kendal (1757-1825), the subject of some beautiful lines in Wordsworth's "Excursion". He wrote more than fifty pamphlets or other essays on many scientific and natural history subjects, of the most diversified character. Another early Westmorland botanist was William Hudson, F.R.S. (1730-1793), author of "Anglica". Others who added materially to the knowledge of students included Jonathan Otley, Keswick, the author of the first Guide to the Lakes worth having; John Cooke, St. Bees art master; the Rev. Robert Wood, Vicar of Westward; William Dickinson, the author of "The Cumberland Glossary" and "Cumbriana"; Joseph

Robson, a native of Loweswater ; Dr. Leitch, Silloth ; and last, but by no means least, Mr. William Hodgson.

Turning to the fauna of the two counties, it may be said that while in one part or another of Cumberland and Westmorland most of the birds and beasts found in Great Britain are to be met with in some degree, the area has others not familiar elsewhere. Unfortunately some specimens are now extinct so far as this district is concerned, though they were common enough within the past century. Eagles bred regularly in Borrowdale, and on the adjacent mountains, till the end of the eighteenth century. So late as July, 1793, a Cumberland newspaper reported that "a live eagle was caught a few days ago in Langdale, and has been presented to Mr. Hutton's museum at Keswick". Less to be trusted is an account of February, 1849, that "an eagle was observed soaring majestically over the village of Carleton, near Penrith, from the direction of the old castle of Brougham. It is supposed to be the same eagle which was unsuccessfully shot at about three weeks ago by Mr. Youngson's gamekeeper at Bowscar, as it was flying in the same direction." No eagles are now to be found even in the most remote parts of Lakeland—if indeed there can really be said to be any fastnesses in a time when rock climbing has become such a popular pastime.

Peregrines are occasionally reported, though with what truth it would not be easy to say. Yet they were once very common, and from the eyrie on St. Bees Head Henry VIII received from the Abbots of St. Mary of York an annual gift of a cast, a present continued to Queen Elizabeth after the dissolution of the monasteries. There are still buzzards, and from time to time alarming stories have found their way into the newspapers of these birds attacking or threatening pedestrians on the mountains. Ravens still breed on the "brant" fell sides

above Haweswater, as well as on the Helvellyn range, and farther W. On the marshes of the Solway many species of aquatic birds are found, some in great numbers. There is, however, only too much reason to fear that despite the protection now given by law, some varieties of birds will gradually be reduced through the recent industrial changes N. and N.W. of Carlisle, and that such birds as Pallas's sand-grouse will become very rare.

Passing from birds to beasts, there are still wild red deer on the Martindale Fells, in the forest of Canon Hasell, Dalemain, now leased by the Earl of Lonsdale, and a few on the opposite side of Ullswater in the National Park of Gowbarrow. At the former place the herd is kept to about 300 head. Wild cats were once numerous among the crags and screes both of the Cumbrian Group and on the Christenbury Crags in N. Cumberland. Proof of the latter is found in the Household Books of Lord William Howard (Belted Will) at Naworth, there being entries of purchases of "wilde catte skins". They were, however, practically extinct less than 150 years later, though there is a record of one being killed on Mell Fell early in the nineteenth century. The pine martin, polecat (foulmart), and badger are still met with, though so seldom as to make a capture a somewhat notable event. Place-names and still more tangible evidence indicate the former roaming of the wolf and wild boar. That otters flourish is only too well known by anglers; they are sufficiently numerous to provide sport for two packs of otter hounds. Foxes are plentiful as ever, both on the mountains and in the lowlands. The war had practically no effect on the hunting of the fox on the hills; this is necessary in the interests of the farmers, as no other method would serve to keep the foxes within limits. The purity of the rivers of the two counties ensures plenty of salmon and trout in ordinary seasons, and other fish are found in

the lakes. The streams and lakes are almost without exception very strictly preserved, even to the mountain becks.

X. Some Customs and Superstitions

Possibly by reason of the remoteness of the sister counties from the great centres of life and industry, many customs which have come down through the centuries lingered on long after similar observances had fallen into disuse in other parts of the country. There are still from time to time reminders of these customs, though in many cases they take an altered form. Occasionally this is the result of changes in public opinion as to the desirability of ancient pleasures being retained. One of these is brought to mind by a paragraph which appears in the local newspapers on the day these lines are written. It was once the almost universal custom for wedding parties to have to pay "rope money" in return for the right to pass on their way from the church. A rope was stretched across the highway to prevent the passage of the carriage or the pedestrians, and was only removed when largesse (to be spent in ale at the nearest inn) was forthcoming from the bridegroom. This is now declared by the law to be an undesirable and illegal proceeding. Nevertheless it is a form of amusement still often enjoyed—as witness the paragraph just mentioned. The once famous "bidden weddings" of Cumberland are no longer in use, and yet they can only be said to have altered in form, by the sending out of printed invitations instead of inserting an advertisement in the newspapers intimating that the bride and bridegroom desire the gifts of their friends on the great day, and that rustic sports and dancing will follow.

Peculiar funeral customs have probably lingered longer in Cumberland and Westmorland than in any other part

of the country. It is still considered in rural districts that the greatest honour a family can pay to a deceased father and mother is for four or six sons to bear the body to the graveside, and to lower it to its last resting-place. In the absence of sons, the duty falls to the nearest male relatives. For men to wear their hats in church would strike a south-country man as a very irreligious proceeding, but until comparatively recent years that was a common practice during the burial service, as well as on the next Sunday when the relatives "followed the body"—as the local phrase is—by going to church and sitting throughout the service. Arval bread is still provided, both in town and country, but more usually where the family happens to be well-to-do, and the mourners have gathered from any considerable distance, a feast is prepared at an inn for all-comers.

Customs attending births are still observed, some more or less furtively, but there is nothing in the nature of secrecy about the most flourishing and popular of all the observances connected with the arrival of a baby. Goodly provision is made, scarcely less in town than in country, of the favourite "sweet butter," or "rum butter," a concoction in which rum, sugar, and butter are the ingredients; and most families pride themselves on possessing "rum butter dishes" of varying degrees of antiquity. These not infrequently can be traced back as having served the same interesting purpose for a century or more. The delicacy—its enjoyment decidedly needs an "acquired taste"—is offered to each visitor, who, of course, invariably takes some small present for the infant. Numerous other customs exist, but they are such as are common to all the northern counties.

Beating the bounds of manors is still a "living" custom, particularly on the fells and mountains, where boundaries as set out by the Ordnance Survey officials

are not by any means always those acceptable to the owners. Occasionally these events have a sequel in the law courts, as was the case only a few years ago, when a Westmorland peer and a Yorkshire squire had a dispute as to the extent of their respective rights on the wild moorlands which "march" with the boundaries of Yorkshire and Westmorland. One result of the difference of opinion was practically to add several hundred acres to Westmorland.

Among the customs which have passed away well within the memories of middle-aged men and women are such gatherings as auld wife hakes, auld wife Saturdays (this once being a famous Yuletide institution at Keswick), cellar openings, and apprentices' "lowsnings," which were generally only other names for sports and drinking at the inns, though the ostensible purpose was to raise money for more or less deserving objects. The use of needfire as an effectual measure for stamping out cattle disease has not been practised for about fifty years—at any rate openly; but when less than ten years ago there was a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease there were not lacking evidences that the faith in this old-time nostrum had not died out. Some stock-owners of the old-fashioned type were bold enough to suggest that if it was effective in the time of their fathers "it should be good enough now". They did not, however, prove their faith by making public trial of the old method, whatever they may have done privately. Needfire, undoubtedly had a very ancient origin, and when properly carried out required a ritual for the preparation of the fire, through the smoke of which the cattle were driven, and no doubt under some conditions this would have an antiseptic effect. The requirements of the Board of Agriculture became more stringent, though involving the use of fire, and after that experience any lingering belief in the

virtues of needfire must have been considerably weakened, though the custom cannot really be said to have died out.

Of a more public nature are such customs as that of ringing the curfew bell. At Penrith (where the local name is the taggy bell) and Kirkby Stephen, the custom had been observed, so far as is known, for an indefinite number of centuries without a break until October, 1916, when the all-powerful Defence of the Realm Act stopped the 8 o'clock ringing. Then the time was changed to nightfall, whatever the hour, thus making it really a curfew bell. Since the declaration of peace, however, the old observance has been resumed. Formerly, Appleby had such a custom, but in this case it was sounded from the Castle. The curfew bell is still preserved among many other relics by Lord Hothfield, but it is no longer in the tower; it bears the date 1661.

Westmorland is the only county in Great Britain which can claim four places where the old custom of rushbearing is still borne in mind each year—at Grasmere, Ambleside, Musgrave, and Warcop. This is a survival of the days when parishioners were obliged to contribute rushes for covering the floors of the churches. Now it is celebrated by the pleasanter method of carrying flowers, hanging up floral crowns and garlands in the churches, and the holding of rural festivals outside. Shepherds' meetings also flourish. At these assemblies sheep which have strayed from their flocks are restored, and there is always a holiday fox hunt as a feature of the gathering. Many other customs are observed in connection with various phases of life—including the Easter football play at Workington, where the goals are a mile apart—but most of them are such as are fairly common in other parts of the country.

It is much more difficult to obtain definite and

authentic information about superstitions than concerning customs. The latter are often a matter of pride, while it needs some moral courage on the part of any individual to confess to a belief which unquestionably amounts to a superstition. In spite of this fact, many superstitions linger, especially in the country, though it would be difficult to find anybody who really believes in the existence of the "barghest," or wild hounds. This belief was widely held in Westmorland until the middle of last century. "Telling the bees," on the death of the head of the house, is still observed—usually, it must be confessed, done in secret ; for the belief is still prevalent that the bees would either depart or die off if the compliment were omitted. Charms for toothache, rheumatism, and other ailments are common ; albeit most of those who use the "cures" would be the last to believe they were continuing to exercise the old charms, as the "saying of the nominy" is now dropped. Of traditions the two counties have a rich store, and of every conceivable variety but this is much too large a subject to permit of more than passing mention.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Abbey Holme (C.) was formerly a large parish that in modern times has been divided into more convenient areas for ecclesiastical purposes, but for local government is known as Holme Cultram, with the village of Abbey Town and the small watering-place of Silloth as the principal centres. A rich agricultural district bounded on the W. by the Solway and to the N. by the estuary of the Eden, the district has many interests for the antiquary. The Abbey (St. Cuthbert) of the Cistercian monks at Abbey Town was founded about the 12th century by Henry I ; it was the largest in Cumberland, and very rich, possessing lands in many parts of the county, while its abbots were men of unusual influence. By reason of its nearness to the Border—the northern boundary being separated from Scotland only by the shallow waters above Moricambe Bay—the Abbey was peculiarly liable to attacks from the Scots. During an incursion under Robert Bruce it was pillaged and burnt, but was rebuilt with even greater magnificence, many proofs of which may still be traced in the sadly reduced remains. After the Reformation it met with numerous vicissitudes. On one occasion the tower, 114 ft. high, fell, and destroyed a large portion of the chancel. In 1604, through the folly of an official, a great part of the church was destroyed by fire. During the last thirty years much has been done in the way of restoring the

church to a condition more worthy of its former position. Antiquarian research has also brought to light a great part of the long buried eastern portion of the Abbey. In the present building is the table tomb of Robert Chambre, or Chambers (who was abbot for eleven years, 1507-1518), together with many other objects of antiquarian interest.

Holme Cultram for several centuries had a peculiar system of local government, its affairs being managed by a body known as the Sixteen Men. This local council is supposed to have originated in some body under the orders of the abbot, as evidences still in existence show that in the first half of the 16th century they had charge of the musters of horsemen for the Border frays. They also acted on behalf of the general body of inhabitants in many ways, their affairs being associated with the rebuilding of the Abbey, and in a number of disputes concerning local customs and obligations, but chiefly with the maintenance of the great sea dyke. The Sixteen Men levied rates and spent money on sea dykes and other necessary works, and also conducted law-suits in the public interest. They made laws which had to be obeyed by the people of the district, and imposed "paynes" on the defaulters. The activities of this body continued until about 1880, when a more modern and reasonable system of local government was introduced, both for the benefit of the sea dyke system and for the general affairs of the district.

The country-side is generally flat, but extremely pleasant. Silloth is a popular holiday resort, and its trade has steadily grown since the building of the dock over thirty-five years ago, and the consequent establishment of a large milling industry. The most conspicuous public building is Christ Church. Skinburness, 2 m. to the N.W., is also a rising residential district, while the neighbouring golf

links are among the best in the N. More than six centuries ago Skinburness was a market town, and also an important centre for military operations against the Scots. The inroads of the sea have demolished all vestiges of the once flourishing town.

Within the area of the ancient parish are numerous hamlets and townships. At Green Row, a short mile from Silloth, was a noted school. At Mawbray, nearer to Allonby, was a Roman Camp, from which coins and inscribed stones have been obtained. Wolsty Castle is reputed to have been one of the homes of Michael Scott, the Scottish wizard, near the end of the 13th century.

Addingham (C.) (2 m. E. of Little Salkeld stat.) is peculiar from the fact that there is no village of the name, the four townships, each with its hamlet, being Gamblesby, Glassonby, Little Salkeld, Hunsonby and Winskill. That there once was a village of the name, on the E. bank of the Eden, is certain, while discoveries made in 1912 revealed the site of the ancient church, which had been washed away by the river. From the bed of the stream were recovered several very interesting remains, including grave slabs and portions of crosses. Records remain which indicate that in 1360 the ancient church was desecrated by the shedding of blood, and it is supposed that the present church (St. Michael), a mile away to the E., was then built. It is a plain building, restored with much good taste in 1898. In the churchyard there is a massive four-holed cross of red sandstone which—with other antiquarian remains—was brought from the old site. The stones recovered from the river are also preserved in the churchyard.

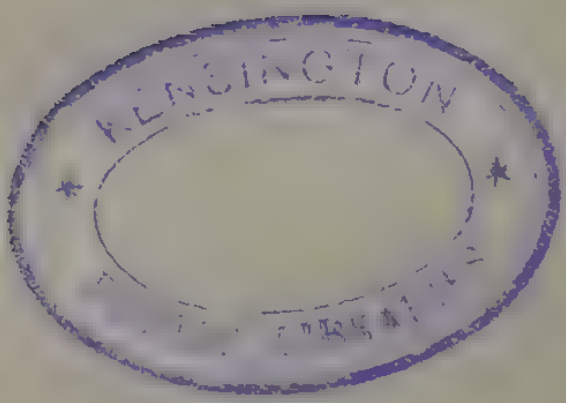
There are several prehistoric circles in the parish, the largest being Long Meg and Her Daughters. This famous group stands above Little Salkeld, and though antiquaries have differed widely as to the origin and use

of the stones, Long Meg is popularly described as a Druidical temple. There are 67 large unhewn stones, most of them upright, from 10 ft. to 15 ft. in girth, and 10 ft. high, the whole forming an almost perfect circle. On the southern side of the circle is an upright stone, to which the name of Long Meg belongs. It is 15 ft. in circumference, and 18 ft. high, having on one of its sides markings of circular type. During last century the stones were much abused, but are now properly cared for, though not scheduled.

Aikton (C.) (4 m. W. of Wigton), with its townships of Biglands, Wiggonby, and Wampool, has close historical associations with some of the oldest persons connected with the county. At Down Hall is one of the extinct castles of Cumberland; it was the residence of Richard Gernon and his wife, the heiress of Hugh de Morville. The place was burnt by the Scots in the 13th century. There are still extensive remains of fosse, rampart, base court, and wet moat. The church (St. Andrew) provides a curious but not displeasing mixture of ancient and modern work, having been leniently dealt with by successive restorers. There is a good deal of Norman work left, with early 12th century chancel arch, and 14th century aisle arcade. The font is considered to be, as to its bowl, that of the early Norman Church, but the shaft and base are modern. A grave slab commemorating some member of the 13th century de Morville family was found in 1869 at the restoration, and was rebuilt into the outer S. wall.

Ainstable (C.) (2½ m. E. of Armathwaite) is mostly a high-lying parish between the Eden and the Pennines, and has had a long history, which is unusually well known, among the holders of the manor having been the Nevilles, Sir Andrew de Harcla, the Dentons and the Dacres; while the Aglionby family long owned the manor of

LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS


ARLINGTON

Armathwaite in this parish, selling it and the Nunnery only in the autumn of 1919. There was in the 13th century a church at Ainstable of which there are now no traces, the present church (St. Michael) having been built in 1871. There are several effigies and other ancient stones in the church. The parish is principally noted for the possession of the Nunnery. It is now a farm-house, with the beautiful Walks and waterfalls adjoining. The convent was founded in the 12th century, though efforts have been made to prove that it was in existence long before that time, by reason of the date 1088 on the Sanctuary Stone now built into the wall of the house. Much argument has found its basis on this stone, and on a charter which some have denounced as fictitious. However that may be, the nuns were long in this secluded place, disturbed from time to time by the Scots, who acted with the ruthlessness which characterised warfare at the time. The convent shared the common fate in the time of Henry VIII, and was afterwards the home of the ancient Aglionby family.

Allhallows (C.) is better known as the modern district of Mealsgate, which has a station at the head of a branch railway from Aspatria. The locality has flourished greatly through the development of the collieries. Whitehall, which has associations with some old families, was long the residence of Mr. George Moore, the merchant prince, who, starting life as a poor boy at Wigton, became one of the greatest philanthropists of his time. The house has a history going back to the end of the 14th century. The church was formerly a chapel under Aspatria, and there are traces of a Norman foundation. The old church is now used only for burials and for occasional services; the new church (All Saints) was built in 1897.

Allonby (C.) (4 m. W. of Bullgill stat.), a pleasant

village between Maryport and Silloth, was formerly the fashionable seaside bathing-place for the county, to which many of the leading families resorted year after year. It still has many summer visitors. The once famous Allonby herrings are now almost unknown ; one theory for their disappearance is the operation of the blast furnaces a few miles away, but this does not bear strict investigation. There was a chapel at the place in 1744, which was superseded a century later by the present very plain Christ Church, its only ornament being a memorial in white marble to Captain Joseph Huddart, F.R.S., a native of the village.

ALSTON (C.) is not only the highest market town in the two counties, but its ancient parish provides the whole of the Alston Poor Law Union. Another peculiarity is that although within the county of Cumberland, it is—with the now independent parishes of Garrigill and Nenthead—part of the diocese of Newcastle. The parish was long ago described as "a region of dreary wastes and narrow dales, rich only in mineral treasure". It is safe to say that the writer must have seen the district only in winter, though it should be remembered that a century ago Alston Moor was far from being the comparatively cultivated district it is now. Until the road was made over Hartside (at an elevation of 2000 ft.) to Penrith, Alston was probably the most isolated town in the northern counties, but the opening of the branch of the North-Eastern Railway from Haltwhistle made accessible a district which has many natural attractions.

The Veteriponts, Cliffords, Stapletons, and Hiltons successively owned the manor, until it passed in the reign of James I to the Radcliffes, only to be lost by the attainder and beheading of the Earl of Derwentwater for his share in the Stuart rising of 1715. It has since been the property of Greenwich Hospital. Many hand-

some fortunes were made from the minerals taken from the numerous mines which dotted the face of the adjoining fells, and though it is still the main industry, apart from agriculture, lead-mining has little of its former magnitude. Some of the works are among the most extensive in the country, while Nent Force Level has no rival. Visitors are no longer allowed near the place.

The town has many picturesque nooks and corners, and the quaint but diminutive open market-house, halfway up the steep main street, will not fail to attract notice. The Grammar School has given place to a modern Secondary School which perpetuates the memory of Mr. Samuel King. There was a church here in very early times, certainly in the middle of the 12th century, and several buildings have stood on the same site. The present handsome structure (St. Augustine), with its spire which can be seen for miles, was erected in 1869.

At Nenthead, one of the chapelries 4 m. away in the direction of Weardale, there is little of interest except mining. The same may be said of Garrigill, or Gerrards Gill, as it was formerly named, lying in a most secluded place at the foot of Cross Fell. The chapel here has a history going back to the 12th century. Rebuilt in 1790, it has since been twice reconstructed and much improved. On the fells farther up the valley rises the South Tyne, within a very short distance from the source of the Tees.

Ambleside (W.) (4 m. N.W. from Windermere stat.) is placed amid beautiful surroundings, while its central position makes it especially popular with visitors to the Lakes. It has been well likened to the "axle of a wheel of beauty, every one of the spokes of which has a different character from that of its neighbour". From the little town almost any part of Lakeland can be reached with a minimum of difficulty, and within a radius of 10 m. are

seven or eight lakes and tarns. Ambleside flourishes more than many of the smaller towns in the Lake Country, largely because of the considerable number of mansions and villas dotted amid the trees and on the hill-sides in every direction.

The district was an important one in the time of the Roman occupation, and excavations in recent years have added much to the knowledge of historians and antiquaries. This work has shown that the face of the country-side has entirely changed since the days of the legions, when the Lakeland hills and Cumbria formed a flank of the Roman military position in N. Britain. The fort at Borrans Field was one of a series which existed over practically the whole of the two counties. Apart from that fact, Ambleside was a centre from which Roman roads ran to Carlisle and Lancaster, and to Ravenglass, then an important port, and there was also a road, parts of which can still be traced, over High Street to Brougham. The spade during the last few years has laid bare many buildings whose existence was little more than suspected, confirming some previously formed opinions and disproving others. The site, purchased by subscription, has been handed over to the care of the National Trust.

Ambleside has also an interesting ecclesiastical and manorial history. Although it was not constituted a separate parish until 1675, there was a church here much earlier, but nothing seems to be recorded about it until 1597. The present church (St. Mary) was built in 1854. This is one of the four Westmorland parishes where the rushbearing is still kept up ; here it is always held on a Sunday, and so lacks some of the features observed at the other three villages.

APPLEBY (the capital of Westmorland) is, as regards population, one of the smallest county towns

n England, yet it can provide much more pleasure and nterest than are forthcoming from many more important oroughs. While its history is full of records of stirring mes, Appleby to-day is more noteworthy for the lacidity of its life, rarely except during assizes, elections, r fair times having more exciting experiences than ıose provided by the weekly market day. The centre f the old and far-spreading Barony of Appleby, which ɔmprised the whole of the East and West Wards, the ɔwn for many centuries has been the chief place of ɔvernment for the county. The mere mention of its rds—the Meschines, Engaines, Morvilles, Veteriponts, liffords, Thanets, and Tuftons—is sufficient to bring mind some of the greatest events connected with N. ɔuntry and Border history. Several times the town was cked by the Scots ; it also saw something of the martial fairs in which the English fought for their rights and ɔerties, ending with some incidents connected with the ising of 1745, albeit the town had not much directly do with that affair, and gave no encouragement to e Young Pretender. Although now deprived of the ivilege of sending a Parliamentary representative of its vn, Appleby gave its name to one of the two con-tuencies into which the county was divided until 1918. wo members represented the borough from about 1300 1832 ; then it fell to one until 1885, when the rough was merged with the county for electoral purposes. ɔpleby is one of the oldest market towns in the northern unties, having had rights of trading and incorporation ɔm the time of Henry II, and some of the privileges re of considerable value.

The Castle occupies a commanding position on the nks of the Eden, and the structure as now known was ɔbably begun in the time of Henry VI, but has often been ered. Cæsar's Tower, which stands detached from the

rest of the Castle, is supposed to be on the site of a Roma fortress. When it was the home of the Countess Ann Pembroke she greatly enlarged the Castle, fortifying an garrisoning it for Charles I, but after the battle Marston Moor it was surrendered to the Parliamenta forces. The Castle is a store-house of articles of gre value connected with events and people of the past, inclu ing one of the finest cap-à-pie suits of armour in th country and a triptych of extraordinary interest and valu Outside the Castle gates stands the High Cross, on whic is inscribed "Retain your loyalty ; preserve your rights bringing to mind the strenuous manner in which th Countess stood up for the ancient privileges of th burgesses. At the bottom of the High Street, no known as Boroughgate, is a similar cross, but witho inscription. The thoroughfare has within the last ha century been greatly improved, but the ancient Mo Hall still stands in the centre.

A few steps away are the Cloisters, leading to S Lawrence's Church, which has had a stirring history, an is still one of the most interesting edifices in the count There was a church here during Norman times, traces which remain. It has several times been burned dow rebuilt, and altered. The most striking features are th elaborately ornamented tombs of Margaret, Countess Cumberland, and of her daughter, Anne, Countess Pembroke. At the W. end are chained books, Foxe "Book of Martyrs" in folio, presented to the churc more than 270 years ago, by Richard More, a native the town. A little below the High Cross stand th almshouses, known as St. Anne's Hospital, founded an endowed by the Countess Anne ; here thirteen po widows find a home in their old age. Attached to th Hospital is a private chapel. The ancient Gramm School, re-founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, stoo

APPLEBY CASTLE

RELIGION
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ar the church, but some thirty years ago was removed the handsome block of buildings at the head of Battle-rrow.

Bongate parish, or Appleby St. Michael, runs along the side of the Eden (St. Lawrence's being wholly on W.), and is a long narrow district. Among the ces of the Saxon church which stood on this site is the g-back tombstone used as a lintel to the built-up N. or. There are also many Norman and 13th to 15th ntury remains. Thirty years ago the church was roughly restored, but with great care for the many ob-ts of interest. A couple of hours may easily be spent thout exhausting the interest of the church. The emory of the Carmelite friars is preserved in the mansion the Friary, on Battlebarrow, and nearer Crackenthorpe s the St. Nicholas Hospital for lepers. In this parish, the road to Kirkby Thore, is Crackenthorpe Hall, a storic house, for more than seven centuries (with a break om 1786 to 1877) the home and possession of the achell family. In the parish of St. Lawrence are the lages of Colby and Hoff ; at the latter place there was important battle between the English and Scots in e reign of Richard II.

Arlecdon (C.) is one of the numerous districts in W. umberland which have developed to a remarkable extent rough the growth of the iron and coal industries. Apart om its history, which goes back to beyond the Conquest, ere is little of interest in the parish. From the eschines the manor passed to the Flemings, whose de-endants of Rydal still hold it. There was a church re in 1262, as shown by Dugdale, " Arlokedene " being propriated to the Archdeacon of Richmond for the use himself and his officials when they went into W. umberland. The church (St. Michael) was rebuilt in 29, and restored in 1906, when the tower was added.

A font bearing the date 1578 is in a garden. The mo notable native of Arlecdon was William Dickinson, wh wrote much and well on local agriculture, geology, an other subjects.

Arnside (W.) affords a striking example of the growt of a district through the advantages of railway commun cation. Before the Furness Railway was constructe Arnside was a very small village ; now it has a large an well-to-do resident population, with a great many summe visitors. It is noted for its excellent private school The scenery is pretty, the town being built on the slop of the Knott, which is surmounted by Arnside Towe now in ruins. The original purpose of the building doubtful ; the only definite information concerning it contained in the Lancaster registers, that on the night October 27, 1602, during "a mightie wind," "Arneshea Tower was burned as it pleased the Lord to permitte It was a building of great strength, with walls 4 f thick ; there was further destruction during a storm thirty three years ago. The church (St. James), built in 186 has since twice been greatly enlarged, and is now a fi edifice.

Arthuret (C.) (1 m. W. from Longtown stat.) h no village of the name, and yet it is a parish with a r markable history. Down to the middle of the 18 century the whole district was practically a wilderne and until after the outbreak of the war of 1914 it wou have been difficult to find a more productive area in th northern counties. This was entirely due to the effor in the first instance, of the Rev. Robert Graham, member of the Netherby family. He foresaw wh could be accomplished by draining and properly cultiva ing the land, for not only would the habits of the peop (then not by any means estimable) be changed for th better, but they could be enriched by the development

soil which they cultivated. The task was a for-dable one ; thanks, however, to the enterprise of suc-sive owners of Netherby—notably Sir James Graham, P.—and the industry of the tenants, there came to thuret and its neighbourhood one of the most remark-e changes to be found in the history of British agri-ture.

Longtown, the chief village, was an important place the coaching days. It had a market that has now indled away. Less than a mile away is Arthuret Church . Michael) which is supposed to have originally be-ged to the Abbey of Jedburgh at the time when mberland formed part of the Scottish kingdom. urch maintenance must have been a difficult task in time of the Scottish raids, as the men from over the rder took or destroyed everything they could. The urch was built in 1609, from money raised by a brief en throughout the country, but tradition says the son who got the money disappeared, and it was not til 1690 that the work was finished. It was several es afterwards rebuilt or restored, and is now a hand-ne building.

Netherby, the home of the Grahams, is a fine mansion lt on the site of a Roman station, and altars taken from ruins are preserved. The Barony of Liddell possesses ong and extremely interesting history, and the ruins of ddell Strength, or Castle, indicate that the old name was ll deserved. Brackenhill, a township in Arthuret, ntains Brackenhill Tower (1584), and at Chapel Flosh re stood Sollom Moss Chapel, where in 1343 "a gue between the Scotch and English about fixing the nits of both kingdoms was in solemn manner sworn to l confirmed by the commissioners appointed for that rpose".

Asby (W.) (5 m. S.W. from Appleby stat.) consists

of the two villages of Great and Little Asby, and lyi
away from any of the main roads has not many visito
There are some interesting physical features in the cav
especially that of Pate Hole, said to be 1000 yards
length, with a stream running through it. From time
time efforts have been made to work the copper benea
the soil, but never with much success. As the word i
dicates, the parish gave the name to the ancient Askel
family. Their property in Asby Winderwath was carri
by the heiress Margaret to Sir Hugh de Moresby, early
the reign of Edward III. From them it passed to t
Pickerings of Killington, and afterwards to the Fletche
and Vanes. The history of the Asby Coatsforth Man
is known from 1119 as belonging to the Coatsfords,
Coatsforths, from whom it passed to the Musgraves, a
afterwards to other families. There was a chur
(St. Peter) at Asby from a very early period, and the l
of rectors is carried to the middle of the 13th centu
In pre-Reformation times there was a chantry, found
by Robert de Askeby in 1298, and dedicated to t
Blessed Virgin. The present church was built a lit
over fifty years ago ; the living is now held along wi
Ormside. A short distance away are St. Helen's Alr
houses, built by members of the Fairer family ; and
Helen's Well, once reputed to have miraculous powe
Dr. Smith, who became Bishop of Carlisle at the end
the 17th century, was born at Whitewall in this paris
he and several members of his family built and endow
the school.

Askham (W.) (2½ m. S.W. from Clifton and Lowth
stat.) can best be seen in the course of a circular walk fr
Penrith which would take in Lowther, the lower part
Ullswater, and either Dacre or Barton. It is divided fr
Lowther Park along nearly all its eastern side by the ri
Lowther, and gradually rises to the fells which form p

the High Street range, and extensive and charming views the lake are presented from the highest part of Askham ll, at Hugh Scar. Curiously, the best views of Askham obtained from another parish—from the Terrace at wther, to which, however, the public have no access cept on comparatively rare occasions. Askham has a ng history. The manor belonged successively from the ne of Henry III to the Helbeck, Swinburn, Colynson, d Sandford families, but for a long time it has been in possession of the Lowthers, who also own most of the nd in the parish. The principal house is Askham Hall, cted before 1574, in which year it was enlarged by homas Sandford, who died in the same year. His work commemorated by a quaint inscription now on the wall, cording that

> Thomas Sandford Esquire
> For thys paid meat and hyre
> The year of our Saviour
> XV hundrethe seventy-four.

Mary's Chapel forms part of the Hall. Dame Sandd left to her son land and other property on condition at he should find a chaplain to celebrate mass for the uls of her father and ancestors "in the chapel of St. Mary, come". The chapel is now used as a dairy, but the site s definitely settled by the discovery many years ago of piscina and pointed arched doorway. The Hall was ught by William, Earl of Lonsdale, in 1815, when he o purchased the advowson of the living from the Boltons. r many years the house was used as the rectory of the joining parish of Lowther, but the Earl of Lonsdale ving built a new rectory on the other side of the park, kham Hall has since always been occupied by an estate ward.

The church (St. Peter), on the opposite side of the

road from the Hall, and nearer to the river, is one o many in the diocese of Carlisle which stand on the boun daries of their parishes. In this case, however, it is clos to the most populous area. The present plain buildin was erected in 1832-1833 on the site of a very ol church which was stated by Grose to be "one of th most remarkable edifices in Westmorland". It was onl when the present church was erected that the ancien custom of separating the sexes during worship wa abolished. Previously the males sat on one side and th females on the other. The only feature of antiquaria interest in the building is the Sandford Chapel now use for the choir. The organ stands in front of an arc beneath which is a large recumbent monument bearin the words "Will S. de Santone," or as some have rea it "Wils de Sanford," who died in 1419.

A mile away, towards Bampton, is the hamlet of Helto Its old name was Helton Flecket, but the second word now never used unless it be in legal documents. It passe through the Veteriponts to the Morvilles and Wessington and afterwards to the Mallory and Narton (or Norto families, of whom little is known ; now it is the proper of Lord Lonsdale. The only feature of interest in th hamlet is the tithe barn, one of the very few now remai ing in the two counties. It stands close to the road, an was at one time used as the meeting-place of the head ju or parish council of the period. From Helton is a pleasa walk across the fell to Moor Divock, which has mar prehistoric remains. In several of the places of interme bodies were found in sitting positions. The best-know feature of the group is the Copt Stone, which in th opinion of Canon Greenwell stands on part of a pave circle 30 yards in diameter.

Aspatria (C.) is a striking instance of the ancient an the modern being blended. Its old name was Aspatrick

nd among the earliest charters of St. Bees are seven belong-ng to the parish. The manor was given by Ranulf de Meschines to Waltheof, first Lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatrick, and passed through the Lucy, Percy, and Seymour families. It is an important colliery district, while its standing as an agricultural centre is shown by he establishment there, more than forty years ago, of the Agricultural College, up to the outbreak of the war one f the most successful of its kind in the northern counties. Brayton Hall, the seat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., is bout a mile from the village and in a beautiful situation, hough a colliery has been opened almost at the park gate. The fine modern church of St. Kentigern (1846) has the Norman doorway and chancel arch introduced into the ew work, and the Norman font is preserved. There are everal old monuments of the Musgrave family of Hayton. n the churchyard is a historic cross 4½ ft. high, which he Rev. W. S. Calverley attributed to the Viking age, nd a hog-back more weathered than most others in the wo counties. Some cross-shafts, claimed to be British, re built into the wall.

Bampton (W.) (5 m. N.W. from Shap stat.), though omewhat away from the world, in a beautiful situation n the Lowther valley, at the foot of Haweswater, has for veral centuries had intimate associations with local istory. The manor of Bampton Patrick was once the roperty of the Curwens of Workington, while that of ampton Cundale belonged to the Cundales, but the arl of Lonsdale is now by far the largest owner of roperty in the neighbourhood. There are numerous rehistoric remains on the fells. Thornthwaite Hall, ow a farm-house, was the summer residence of Lord Villiam Howard, the famous "Belted Will," in whose Household Books the place is frequently mentioned. The parish had a church very early ; it was appropriated

to Shap Abbey in 1170, and the list of vicars goes to 1300. The church (St. Patrick) on the E. side of the river Lowther, was built in 1725; in 1885 it was restored in a very thorough and satisfactory manner. Bampton has been fortunate in the number of its benefactors, both ancient and modern. The Grammar School, a famous institution in its time—over 200 clergymen having received their education within its walls from the Rev. J. Bowstead alone—was founded and endowed in 1623 by Dr. T. Sutton. Dr. Thomas Gibson, who married the daughter of Richard Cromwell, was born at High Knipe, and his nephew, Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln and London, had his nativity in the same place. Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was also a native of Bampton. Butterwick, on the lower side of the valley, is a hamlet notable for the great numbers of geese and ducks raised every year, this being possible through the extensive green, which stretches from the highway to the river.

Barbon (W.), called in Domesday Brereburn, was the property in Saxon times, of Tostig, Earl of Northumberland. It passed through several families to Lord Shuttleworth, who has a residence here. Almost always beautiful, the Lune valley is nowhere more charming than at Barbon. The stone cross usually called the Barbon Cross is really in Casterton parish. There was a 16th century church (St. Bartholomew); the old church, rebuilt a century ago, is now only used as a mortuary chapel, a new church having been built in 1893.

Barton (W.) (4 m. S.W. from Penrith stat.) is traversed for 8 m. of its length by the main road from Penrith to Ullswater and Howtown. At the eastern end, at Yamont, are the remains of Maybrough and King Arthur's Round Table, with the ancient and historic Yanwath Hall a little farther W. Passing through

Tirril, and leaving Sockbridge with its Tudor Hall on the right, the pedestrian notes at the bottom of the hill the barn-like Friends' Meeting House where lies, unmarked by any stone, the body of Charles Gough, who in 1805 lost his life on Helvellyn, and provided Sir Walter Scott and William Wordsworth with themes for two of their best-known poems. Half a mile farther, the farm-house of Kirkbarrow is passed ; this forms the central scene in a notable local novel "Amyot Brough". Round the corner of the farmyard is the road to Barton Church (St. Michael), the most striking of its kind in the northern half of the county. The low tower is in the middle of the building, and there is a good deal of Norman work, with indications of what was done in the 13th century. The font is of that date. The edifice was restored and greatly improved in 1904, without, fortunately, interfering with the most interesting features then existing.

Wandering through a pleasant country-side, with the Lakeland hills in the distance, the pedestrian passes the Grammar School, now converted into cottages, but an institution once of considerable note. It was founded in 1649 by Dr. Langbaine, Provost of Queen's, and Dr. Dawes, both of whom are believed to have been natives of the parish. Very soon the village of Pooley Bridge is reached, a place which once had a market, and its cross stood in the road until well into the 18th century. Now its chief claim to note is that it is the starting-point for the Ullswater steam yachts. There is a small modern church (St. Paul) in the village, which was made a separate ecclesiastical parish a few years ago. The house on the left—when the visitor is looking up the lake—hidden by trees, is Eusemere, once the home of Thomas Clarkson, the slave's friend. It has many literary associations, the Wordsworths, Southey, Coleridge,

Sir Walter Scott, de Quincey, and other well-known people having stayed there. A short distance along the lakeside, and near to Waterside Farm, is a British settlement, known as Tristermont, or Cross Dormont, traditionally said to have been the abode of Sir Tristram, one of the Knights of the Round Table. The Barton Fells, forming the lower hills of the High Street range, run along the S.E. side of the lake, and at Swarthgill afford some good rock climbing.

Bassenthwaite (C.) (3 m. N. from Bassenthwaite Lake stat.) is at the foot of Skiddaw, and a considerable part of the mountain is in the parish. The manor was one of the many which went to the family of Gospatric, and afterwards it had a very chequered history. The district, extremely pretty in the summer, contains some important residences including Armathwaite Hall, Bassenfell, and Mirehouse. The ancient church (St. Bega) is a considerable distance from the larger and more conveniently situated church of St. John (1874). In the old church is the iron stand for the hour-glass, one of the few remaining in the country.

Bassenthwaite Lake (C.), backed on the N. by Skiddaw and on the S. by the Wythop Fells, has fewer attractions than some of the smaller lakes. It has a greater drainage area than any of the other lakes, equal to forty-four times its own area, owing to the conformation of the valleys to the N. and E. The lake is a little over $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, with an average breadth of 950 yards; its size is exactly the same as Derwentwater, and they possess many characteristics in common, for at no very remote geological period they were one sheet of water. Bassenthwaite is the shallowest of the lakes, its greatest depth being only 70 ft. off Smithy Green.

Beaumont (C.) (1 m. N. from Kirkandrews stat.) was one of the parishes through which the Roman Wall

passed, and there are still traces of it. The district is entirely agricultural. The vicarage is held along with Kirkandrews-on-Eden. The church (St. Mary) had a Norman, or possibly pre-Norman, origin, but some of the material clearly came from the Roman Wall, while a Norman quern was once used as the font. There is a district church at Grinsdale (St. Kentigern).

Beckermet (C.) has the peculiarity of having two churches, St. John's and St. Bridget's, one on each side of the Kirkdale Beck, and there are two ecclesiastical and civil parishes, named after the respective saints. One suggestion is that at St. John's was a monastery, and a nunnery at St. Bridget's, as early as the 7th century. Both parishes have much of interest to the student of history. Near to Beckermet is Wotobank, which derives its name from the tragedy of the lord's wife being killed by a wolf, whereupon the husband cried, "Wo to [this] bank," the name which it has retained ever since. There are two interesting stones and a number of fragments. The principal are a white cross head and a spiral shaft, both attributed to the 11th century. Some of the other fragments include specimens of the very rare drilled work. The church was rebuilt 1810 and 1878. In this parish is the township of Salter and Esket, which has long produced valuable hematite and limestone. Salter Hall (1583) is now a farm-house.

Beckermet St. Bridget's is more commonly known as Calderbridge, from the village of that name, one of the prettiest along the coast; Beckermet being a mile or more to the N.W. The church (St. Bridget) is a handsome structure erected in 1842 by Mr. T. Irwin, Calder Abbey. The old church of St. Bridget, now used for burials and occasional services, has in the churchyard two headless shafts, one (4 ft. 3½ ins. high, and with a girth of 5 ft. 8½ ins.) with an inscribed panel 2 ft.

high. Various readings of the characters have been given, though without any certainty. The second pillar (5 ft. 8 ins. high) is not in its original socket ; it bears a plait design.

Beetham (W.) (2 m. E. from Sandside stat.) is not only a most interesting parish historically, but possesses many natural attractions. Formerly it was a very extensive district, and still includes the civil parishes of Haverbrack and Farleton, and the village of Sandside, but Arnside has been taken away. Before the Conquest Beetham was part of the vast domains of Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards was held by eleven generations of the de Bethams, who figured prominently in the history of their time. Afterwards it passed through the Middleton, Stanley, and Clifford families to the Wilsons of Dallam Tower, a mansion on the northern side of the parish. Beetham Hall, once a noted stronghold, still possesses many fine architectural features, including the tower, 45 ft. high, the curtain wall, 3½ ft. thick, and the great hall. It now serves the purposes of a farm-house. Hazelslack Tower, also part of a farmstead, is an old building to which tradition gives an age of 500 years, which authorities dispute. It has been in ruins for more than a century. Cappleside Hall, built about the middle of the 15th century, was destroyed a century later, except part of the tower, which still stands. The well wooded Haverbrack Fell gives fine views of the Kent estuary, and down to Morecambe Bay. A favourite resort is at the Fairy Steps, a natural staircase in the limestone rock.

The church (St. Michael) is one of the oldest and most attractive in the diocese. It has been claimed as Saxon, and there is much pre-Norman and Norman work in the tower, nave, and doorway. Some eighty years ago at the base of one of the pillars in the nave about 100 coins

of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus were found. A table tomb in the chancel bears the effigies of Sir Robert Middleton and his wife, a daughter of Roger de Beetham. They were mutilated by a number of Cromwell's soldiers. There is a hagioscope and a piscina ; the font is dated 1636. Among the possessions of the church is a large manuscript volume compiled by the Rev. W. Hutton, vicar for forty-nine years (1762-1811), which contains many curious and important items of church and social history. The Grammar School was established in 1500 ; it is now used as an elementary school.

Bewcastle (C.) (8 m. E. from Penton and 10 m. N. from Brampton stats.), one of the largest parishes in the county, is in a district rich in historical associations, though by reason of its distance from any railway is comparatively seldom visited, except by antiquaries anxious to see its famous Cross. Bewcastle was a noted place for freebooters before the Union with Scotland, and itself frequently suffered, as a result, from incursions from over the Border. This turbulence of disposition was of many centuries' standing, and extended to long before the Norman period, for Beuth, who gave his name to the district, was the progenitor of a lawless race. The Romans had here one of their many camps along the Wall, and from it have come altars and inscribed stones. The Castle, which tradition attributes to Beuth, was destroyed during the Civil Wars. Christenbury Crags, close to the Northumbrian border, are a very picturesque group.

In the burial ground of the church (St. Cuthbert), which stands on the Roman Station, is the chief glory of Bewcastle—its fine Runic Cross, one of the most noted relics of antiquity to be found in the country. It has formed the subject of almost endless dissertations in

print, both ancient and modern. Those who cannot visit the pillar at Bewcastle have now, however, an opportunity of seeing a cast of it in the hall of the Public Library at Carlisle. It is 14½ ft. high, of grey Langar stone, supposed to have come from White Lyne Common, a few miles away, and tapers from 22 to 14 ins. On each side are elaborate carvings, with Runic inscriptions on three of the sides. It was the decision of Professor Stephens that the monument was erected to Alcfrith of Northumbria (665) by his one relative and friend. There has for centuries been a local tradition that Alcfrith died at Bewcastle. The church is a very plain structure, built near the end of the 18th century, and restored in 1902.

Blackford (C.)—See Kirklinton.

Bolton or Boltongate (C.) (2 m. E. from Mealsgate stat.), a fertile agricultural district, was the birthplace of two eminent men—George Porter, for thirty years Professor of Civil Law at Queens' College, Cambridge, and George Moore, the merchant prince and philanthropist. The former was one of the Porters of Weary Hall ; while Mr. Moore was the son of a local yeoman. After he had risen to wealth and influence Mr. Moore showed his interest in the district by purchasing Whitehall, which was his residence until he was killed in a street accident at Carlisle. Bolton Church (All Saints) had a Norman foundation, and some of the original work remains, while there are numerous architectural features, including a lowside window, with traces of a shutter, and a blocked squint. This is one of the almost innumerable places tradition attributes to Michael Scott, the Scottish wizard, who really seems to have had no connection with the neighbourhood.

Bolton (W.) (2 m. S. from Kirkby Thore stat.) occupies a beautiful situation on the banks of the Eden.

nciently a chapelry of Morland, several miles away, it s an ancient church (All Saints), with many attractive ıtures which were not spoiled when the building was stored about the middle of last century. There is Norman E. doorway, but the chief possession of anti- arian importance is a block of red sandstone on the side, showing two knights on horseback fighting with ıces. Their armour is of the time of Henry II. An gy, supposed to be that of a lady of the 14th century, built into the S. wall. Close to the church is the odern castellated house of Eden Grove, long famous for shorthorns. A couple of miles away, on the road vards Colby, and away from the highway, is Bewley stle, now a farm-house, but formerly one of the resi- ıces of the Bishops of Carlisle, when they found it onvenient, by reason of the Scottish raiders, to remain Rose Castle.

Bootle (C.), a name rendered in ancient records in nerous forms, is an interesting parish historically. It chiefly dependent on agriculture, while many of its ghbours have flourished through the iron industries ng developed. Bootle had a market granted to it rly six centuries ago, but it has now gone, like so many markets in the two counties ; though its market cross, ring the arms of the Hudlestons, the former Lords of llom, still stands. The church (St. Michael) was re- lt in 1870, and only a few fragments of the original rman structure remain. On the wall of the chancel is rass effigy of a knight in armour, commemorating Sir gh Askew, 1562 ; the old stone font is preserved ; perpetuates the memory of the Hudlestons. The nnery of Seton, or Lekelay, has but few remains. It the gift in the 13th century of Godard, Lord of llom, and its history is of more than common interest. mountain of Black Combe, which overlooks the

Solway and Morecambe Bay, is in this parish, and by situation is declared to provide more extended views th any other elevation in England. It is asserted that fou teen counties in England and Scotland can be seen fr its summit under favourable conditions. Eskmeals, also Bootle parish, was probably a small Roman camp; n the village is chiefly known as a holiday resort.

Borrowdale (C.) (6 m. S. from Keswick stat.) is a mitted by all visitors to be among the most charmi valleys in the Lake Country. Properly speaking, it exte only from the Jaws of Borrowdale to the high fells whi form the horizon to the S., but usually the whole of t district from Keswick, along the shores of Derwentwat to Honister, Seathwaite, and Stonethwaite, is include There is such a beautiful combination of hill, rock, wat and verdure, as to make the district a delightful reso especially in the summer season. The summit of Cas Rock, which guards the entrance to the dale, is suppos to have been a Roman observation station. T picturesque bridge at Grange has probably been m frequently sketched, photographed, and painted, than a other structure in the two counties. Borrowdale's ch object of interest is the Bowder Stone, which stands a ship on its keel. It is a huge block which is though though without proof of any kind—to have fallen at so remote time from the fells above. It is estimated weigh 1971 tons. Those who care for the experie may shake hands through a hole beneath the stone, wh a long ladder gives access to the top. This property, w the Borrowdale Birches and the fell behind—the Ki How—is now owned by the National Trust. Fr Rosthwaite a fine walk over the fells leads to Watendl a lonely but lovely valley high up among the hills, w a picturesque narrow stone bridge through which winter—and often in summer—tears the beck issuing f

Vatendlath Tarn. From this hamlet paths lead to Keswick, to Armboth, and by Blea Tarn and Harrop Tarn to Wythburn, the latter a delightful and not too long hill walk. From Rosthwaite, the principal group of houses at the head of Borrowdale, the coach road leads over Honister to Buttermere; and rough paths go over Eyhead to Sca Fell and Wasdale; and by Stake Pass to Langdale. At the head of Borrowdale were the ancient lead or lead mines. They have not been worked for many years. Farther up the pass is the famous "wettest spot in England," where the rainfall reaches 150 ins. per annum. The two churches in the parish, Grange and Borrowdale, are both modern, and each is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Barrow Falls, 2½ m. S. from Keswick stat., being in the private grounds of Barrow House, are now much less frequently visited than formerly. After a heavy fall of rain there is an extremely fine sight, the water descending 222 ft. in two leaps.

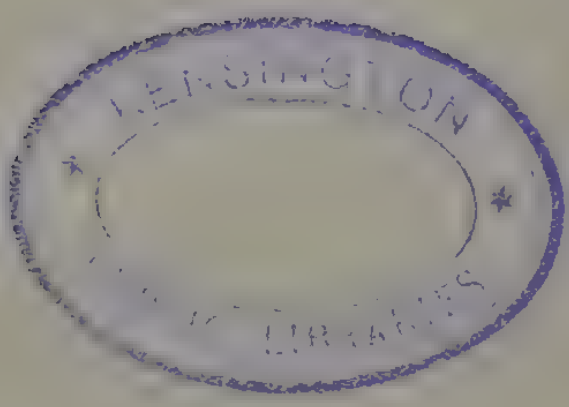
Lodore, 3½ m. from Keswick stat., the most widely known of the Lake District waterfalls—largely by reason of Southey's jingle—has to be seen at exactly the right hour in order to get the best results; otherwise the writer knows few greater disappointments than can be provided by Lodore, for within a couple of days it may decrease from a roaring torrent to a mere trickle. Flowing through Vatendlath, the beck first goes over the Falls at High Lodore, and then between Gowder and Shepherd's Crags —each covered in the summer with rich verdure—the fall descends 150 ft. over innumerable rocks to the boiling cauldron at the bottom.

Bowness-on-Solway (C.), an ancient parish on the Solway Firth, contains the villages of Port Carlisle, Anthorn, Bowness, Drumburgh, and Fingland. Like nearly the whole of the Holme from Carlisle to the sea,

it is an excellent agricultural district, greatly improve within living memory by the adoption of better metho of cultivation. For centuries the Bruns were possesso till the latter part of the fourteenth century ; afterwards passed to the Lowthers. In the days of the raids the u desired visitors frequently crossed the estuary on marau ing expeditions. The district is a favourite resort f summer visitors. From Bowness the Solway Viadu crosses the estuary, there being 192 spans of 30 ft. eac Port Carlisle derives its name from the small harbo established by Lord Lonsdale in 1819 to serve th needs of Carlisle, a canal being afterwards constructe to carry the traffic to the city, but thirty years later the be of the canal was utilised for a railway, which was extende to Silloth. The Roman Wall ends at Bowness, and som of it may still be seen. Drumburgh contains one of th forts of the Wall, and, as may be expected, many relic have at different times been found ; indeed Drumburg Castle was probably to a large extent built with materia obtained from the Wall. The stone for the church (S Michael) was also doubtless taken from the same sourc by the Normans, and a Norman font was found in garden in 1848.

BRAMPTON (C.), by reason of its proximity to th Border, in past centuries witnessed many stirring scene Now the serenity of the quaint old town is seldom broke except on market days, but every year more and mor people find in its locality a pleasant holiday district There is much to attract the lover of beautiful scenery while the antiquary and the student of history will spen much time before exhausting all that the neighbourhoo has to show. There are practically only two main streets and the houses have a decided charm about their irregu larity. Its public buildings include the Market Hall (market having been held here for more than six and a hal

LODORI FALLS



nturies) or Moot Hall, which was greatly improved about irty years ago, and presented by the Earl and Coun- ss of Carlisle to the town. The iron stocks and the bull ng (in the Market Square) are still preserved. The rampton church (St. Martin) of to-day is a very different ilding from that of Norman origin which was described / Bishop Nicolson in 1703 as "in a slovenly pickle, rk, black and ill-seated, the quire yet more nasty". hat structure is now used only as a mortuary chapel, ving been abandoned in 1781 and partly dismantled, e materials being used for enlarging the Hospital Chapel, hich became the parish church. This also gave place in 78 to the present handsome building in the town, 1½ . from the original, and erected at a cost of £7000. The w church has some very fine memorial windows, de- ned by Sir Edward Burne Jones. During his six weeks' sastrous visit over the Border in 1745 the Young Pre- nder spent one week in Brampton, and his residence is ll called "Prince Charlie's House". In it he dictated ms of surrender to Carlisle, and here he received the ayor and Corporation when on their knees they sur- ndered to him the keys of the city. Brampton is one the Cumberland towns which has had the benefit of a ge new Secondary School, arising out of the foundation the ancient Grammar School.

Talkin Tarn, a short distance from Brampton Junction, a pretty sheet of water, 64 acres in extent, where in e summer aquatic sports are sometimes held. Visitors Gelt Woods pass the place where once stood the historic pon Tree, on which six of the followers of Prince arlie were hanged. A more pleasant use to which the cient tree was put (according to tradition, though not pported by evidence) was that it was the halting-place the old days for the refreshment of the Judges of size when on their long journey from Newcastle to

Carlisle. In the Gelt Woods is the Written Rock
Gelt, a Roman inscription which Dr. Bruce attributed
A.D. 207.

Bridekirk (C.) (2½ m. N. from Cockermouth stat
formerly was an extensive parish with seven township
but Broughton and Broughton Moor are now separa
districts. The parish is pleasantly situated on the norther
side of the Derwent, and is principally agricultural excep
for the linen mills near the river. The church (S
Bridget) is a handsome building—a little to the W. of th
remains of the old church—and noted for its antiquaria
remains, but chiefly for the remarkable font, which ha
provided many problems for scholars to solve. There
a tradition that it was removed from Papcastle to Bride
kirk, but this is obviously improbable. The font is re
garded as one of the finest Runic remains in the country
The inscription was described by Professor Stephens a
"a mixture of Scandinavian runes and Early English, an
points to a strong Scandinavian element in the population
the dialect and style make it 12th century". He give
his reasons for assuming it to be the work of Richard
Durham, "a famous architect and sculptor living about
1120-1180". The carving is remarkably bold on each
of the four sides. Among the other ancient remains
carefully preserved at the restoration, was the tympanum
and the Early Norman doorways. The former is sug
gested as being Saxon work, of the early 11th century
There is a fragment of a spiral crosshead, and in the
churchyard is a supposed hog-back.

Dovenby, to the W. of the parish, is a particularly
pleasant village. The Hall has long been the home of
the ancient Dykes family of Warthole. To the S., on
the slope from the Derwent, is Papcastle, where the
Romans had a large station, which in recent years has been
carefully explored with good results, some very interest

finds having been made, fully confirming early theories the importance of the station. Tallentire is a hamlet the highest part of Bridekirk ; here in 1208 five oxgs of land were held by the easy tenure of rendering a p of grain once a year. Hames Hall (or Hill as it s formerly called) is recorded in a St. Bees charter in 16 ; it stands in a beautiful situation overlooking the rwent. Among the eminent men born in this parish re Thomas Tickell, poet and statesman, whose father s Vicar of Bridekirk ; Sir Joseph Williamson, son of other vicar, who became Secretary of State ; and raham Fletcher, whose boast was that his education t ninepence, and yet he became a remarkable mathetician.

Brigham (C.) was anciently a very large parish, tending from Bassenthwaite 9 m. to the W., and m the Derwent at Cockermouth to beyond Buttermere, istance of 12 m. Originally it contained thirteen townps, including the borough of Cockermouth, but now ght of them are independent parishes. In its modern rm the district has few features of interest apart from e church (St. Bridget). It is an ancient foundation, e date usually accepted being about 1070, and there remains of 12th, 13th, and 14th century work. The th century tower (in which is a notable cross socket of andinavian origin) was spoiled by the restoration about ty years ago. There is a 13th century octagonal font, d some pre-Norman remains are in the churchyard. nother interesting object is the tomb of Thomas de rgh, who was Rector of Brigham up to 1348, and who enty-six years previously founded a chantry here. A ort distance beyond the churchyard is a small field on hich a chapel is supposed to have stood ; if so there are remains. Whinfell, Blindbothel, and Eaglesfield are in e parish. Eaglesfield is only notable as having been the

birthplace of Robert Eglesfeld, Confessor to Phill Queen of Edward III ; he founded Queen's Col Oxford, thereby conferring valuable benefits on thous of Cumberland and Westmorland young men at University. Here also was born Dr. John Da philosopher and mathematician.

Bromfield (C.) is a large agricultural parish 1 long, but Allonby, formerly included, is now separ Interest lies rather in the outlying townships tha Bromfield. Crookdake was the seat of a branch o Musgraves of Eden Hall. In the church is a monu to "Adam of Crookdake," with the date 1304, th the authenticity of this is doubted. At Scales the of Gill were, according to tradition, given by Willian Lion of Scotland to a family who bore the name rendered Reay, "not only as a reward for his fidelity Prince, but as a memorial of his extraordinary swi of foot in pursuing the deer, outstripping in swi the horses and dogs". The manors of Brom Langrigg, Dundraw, and Blencogo are also of un interest from their historical associations. Over the No south doorway of the church (St. Kentigern, othe St. Mungo) is a tympanum ornamented with chequer there is also a Saxon hog-back. Behind the reading are the fragments of a reputed British cross. The ch has at different times not been well used by restorer

Brough (W.) ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Mus stat.) was in coaching days an extremely busy flourishing little town; now it has fallen into backwaters of traffic, there being few industries i district except agriculture. There are in the parish deposits of minerals, and at one time lead was exten worked, but comparatively little is now done, dou owing to the considerable distance from the rai Brough was an important station in Roman times ;

BROUGH CASTLE

recently it was one of the ten market towns of Westmorland. The ruins of the Castle form the most conspicuous object in the landscape away from the hills. Believed to have been originally a Roman fortress, the Castle was erected in Early Norman times. It had a chequered career, being several times destroyed. The Countess Anne Pembroke restored it in 1659, and, as she recorded, "came to lie in it herself for a little while in September, 1661, after it had lain ruinous, without timber or any covering, ever since the year 1521, when it was burnt by a casual fire". Subsequently, like most of the Castles of the Cliffords, it was allowed again to go to ruin, and much of what is now left of the picturesque and stately building must at no remote time fall to the ground.

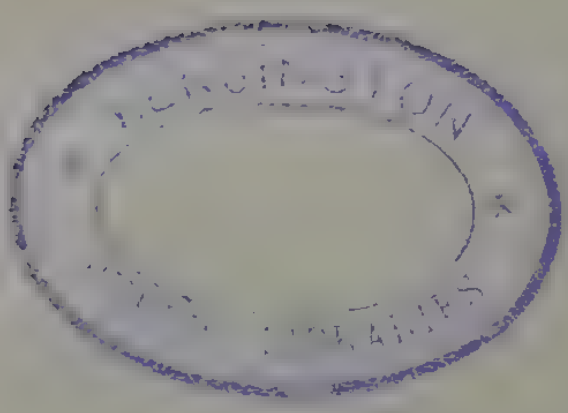
A short distance away is the church (St. Michael), with a Norman doorway, and a Norman window is in the S. wall; the building also has a squint. The tower was built in 1513. The most noticeable feature in the interior of the church is the stone pulpit, said to have been cut out of one piece of stone. It bears the date 1624, but is considered to be much older. A hospital formerly stood at Gibgarth, in Market Brough, the northern part of the town, being founded in 1506 by John Brunskill, whose descendants until recent years lived within a few miles of Brough. At the hospital provision was made for two beds for travellers who had crossed, or were intending to cross, the great wastes of Stainmore towards Barnard Castle. At North Stainmore is the mission church of St. Mary.

Brougham (W.) (2 m. E. from Penrith stat.) which has no village, was for centuries chiefly noted for its fine castle, 1½ m. from Penrith, now in ruins. It is believed to have been built about 1070, and had many vicissitudes, falling into more or less decay several times, chiefly

through the Scottish raids. It was finally rebuilt by th Countess Anne Pembroke in 1651, and she occupied it at intervals during many years, dying there in 1676. After her time it was allowed to fall into ruins, and much c the material was sold. No attempt has for many years been made to prevent further decay, except that the mair door is now kept locked, though access can always be obtained by visitors on application at the adjoining farm-house. On the S.E. side of the Castle are the remains c a Roman camp, and in the immediate vicinity discoveries of Roman coins have been made in recent years. Half a mile to the E., by the side of the highway leading t Appleby, is the Countess's Pillar, built by the Countess Anne to commemorate her last parting there with her mother the Countess of Cumberland. Each year, on Apri 2, a dole of £4 is distributed from "the stone table hard by," to the poor of the parish, though it has long been th pride of Brougham that it had neither pauper, public house, nor policeman within its boundaries.

At the extreme western end of the parish is Brougham Hall, the residence of Lord Brougham and Vaux. Though there are remains of a very ancient house, much of the present building is comparatively modern. Lord Brougham possesses a fine collection of armour, and pictures by old masters. Some rare stained glass adorn the Armoury, and rich tapestries are in the house. There are many mementoes of Lord Chancellor Brougham, who revived the family fortunes, and also brought back the house to the possession of the Broughams—who were seated here before the time of Edward I—from the Bird family, who had acquired it by purchase. Close to the Hall is St. Wilfrid's Chapel, containing some fine carved work. The parish church of St. Ninian is 2 m. away, in a remote holme. Ninekirks, as it is commonly called, is of ancient foundation, and was

BROUGHAM CASTLE



entirely rebuilt in 1658. It contains some curiously carved oak, and interesting memorials, supposed to be of members of the Brougham family, are covered by trap doors in the floor.

In Brougham parish was the ancient Forest of Whinfell, once noted for its deer. It was from this point that the great chase of a stout stag, Hart-o'-Grease, by an equally strong hound, Hercules, began. They ran to Redkirk, in Dumfriesshire, and back; and on arriving at Whinfell the deer was able to leap the park paling, falling dead on the inner side, while the hound failed in the attempt and died on the other side. In the Countess of Pembroke's time the horns of the stag were still nailed to the tree under which he died, a short distance from where Whinfell School now stands. Brougham has a peculiar privilege which has come down from feudal days. It forms Lord Hothfield's manor of Oglebird, and inquests within its borders are not conducted by the county coroner, but by the one for the manor.

Broughton, Great and Little (C.) (1 m. N. from Broughton Cross stat.) were formed with the township of Ribton out of the parish of Bridekirk into a separate parish. The development of the large coal mines in the district led to a further division, Broughton Moor being made into an independent parish. The district has few attractive features, apart from the river scenery. The modern parish church is dedicated to Christ, and that at Broughton Moor to St. Columba.

Burgh-by-Sands (C.) has in every direction reminders of long-past times. The village is close to the Roman Wall, whence altars still in existence were obtained. On the marsh is a historic structure which can be seen by passengers on the railway. Edward I died on the spot where, 378 years later, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, caused the monument to be erected with an inscription which

recorded that it was "to the eternal memory of Edward I, the most famous King of England, who died here in camp while preparing for war against the Scots, July 7, 1307". Time having caused the decay of the monument the Earl of Lonsdale provided a successor in 1803.

On the adjoining marsh is a unique festival at varying periods. It is the rule that each Earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor of Burgh, shall mark his succession to the peerage by holding horse races and wrestling matches for the pleasure of his tenants. The Burgh Barony races were held five times during the 19th century, the last occasion being on August 28 and 29, 1883, when there were great concourses of people to witness the sport, and especially the race for the Barony Cup. The barony includes eight of the chief parishes in the district. It came from Ranulf de Meschines to the Engaynes, Morvilles, and Dacres, and in 1685 was purchased by Sir John Lowther for £14,000, a sum that would be very insignificant for the property in these times. At Burgh, as in many other villages in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, the Quakers were formerly very numerous. Thomas Stordy, the most notable of the local Friends, belonged to this parish; he died in Carlisle gaol, for the sake of his opinions, in 1684, after many years' persecution. Dykesfield, another township, derives its name from the Wall.

Burgh has one of the fortified churches of the Borders. The walls of the tower are 7 ft. thick, and as at Newton Arlosh and Great Salkeld, entrance from the church was obtained through an iron door. It was built by the Normans close to the Roman station, from which probably all the material was obtained. The church (St. Michael) has the peculiarity of having also an E. tower, which is thought to have been intended as the living-place for the priest.

Burneside (W.) includes the townships of Strickland Roger and Strickland Ketel, and the latter gives the name to the civil parish. Ketel is derived from the grandson of Ivo, first Baron of Kendal, while the other parish is supposed to have been granted in Norman times to somebody named Roger. Burneside, or Burneshead, for centuries belonged to the family of the latter name; from them it descended by marriage to the Bellinghams, and afterwards by purchase to the Brathwaites. Richard Brathwaite, "Dapper Dick" or "Drunken Barnaby," was born here in 1588. The Hall is now a farm-house; the ancient tower, 45 ft. high, still stands. The church (St. Oswald), the successor of an ancient chapel and two churches known to have stood on the site, has been several times enlarged. Though now only a farm-house, Godmond Hall, the ancient seat of the Godmans, was once a house of considerable importance. Among the notable men born at Strickland Ketel was Sir George Wharton, who fought for the King in the Civil Wars, to his own material loss.

Burton in Kendal (W.), at the extreme southern end of the county, is one of the numerous instances of a once flourishing town degenerating to the rank of a village. In the middle of the 18th century it possessed one of the largest corn markets in the N.W., and the ancient market cross still remains, while it had much trade through being on the main route of the pack-horses and coaches between Kendal, Lancaster, and Yorkshire. That there was an ancient church is shown by much of the tower being Norman. There is a pre-Norman cross shaft 3 ft. 2 ins. high, bearing what the Rev. W. S. Calverley considered to be "devices of late Scandinavian type resembling fibulæ of the Viking age". There are also fragments of other ancient cross shafts and the head of a wheel cross. The church (St. James) is in good taste and superior to

those in most villages. Farleton Knott, a great mass of mountain limestone, and the most conspicuous feature for many miles, was one of the chain of ancient beacons. Dalton, in this parish, is mentioned in Domesday ; the Hall is a modern building, but Dalton Old Hall was probably built in the time of Elizabeth on the site of a still older house. A short distance away are the remains of what tradition says was a village from which the people fled during one of the visitations of the plague.

Buttermere (C.) (8 m. S. from Cockermouth stat.), one of the most beautifully situated hamlets in the Lake District, stands at the head of Crummock, and is surrounded, except at the N. end, by high fells. This was one of the districts formerly served by readers, who performed many of the duties of the clergy ; one of them was "Wonderful Walker," who afterwards went to Seathwaite, in the Duddon Valley, and gained a precarious livelihood by a variety of means, including spinning and teaching, assisted by the old system of whittlegate, which gave him board at houses in rotation. There was a chapel here at an early but unknown date, a diminutive structure which in 1841 gave place to the present church (St. James). This is larger than its predecessor, but even now it only has accommodation for ninety-two persons. The village is noted as having been the home and the scene of the tragic experiences of "Mary, the Beauty of Buttermere," about a century ago, for which Hatfield, the forger, was executed. In this parish is the celebrated Honister Pass, with its large slate quarries.

Buttermere Lake (C.) is at the extreme end of the long line of fells which begin at Lorton and Loweswater and go to the Haystacks, and most of the sides are very steep and rugged. It is 1¼ m. long, being the smallest of the lakes, while its greatest breadth is 670 yards. With a maximum depth of 94 ft. near the head, it is the

CRUMMOCK, BUTTERMERE, AND LOWESWATER FROM HONISTER CRAG

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third shallowest of the lakes. Among the many becks which empty from the hills, that of Sour Milk Ghyll after a storm is a very striking feature of the landscape.

Caldbeck (C.) (8 m. S.E. from Wigton stat.), though lying far away from the main centres of life, is a noted district, partly for its beautiful surroundings, and also by reason of the proverbial wealth of its hills and valleys. There is a local saying that "Caldbeck and Caldbeck fells are worth all England else," this arising from the undoubted fact that the fells to be seen on every hand, as one stands on the large green above the village, contain hidden far down in their depths great quantities of minerals. Despite this fact it is significant that there is not to-day a single mine working in the parish, and cynical folk, when reminded of the possibility of enterprise being rewarded, are apt to say that "more money has been put in than has ever come out". During the last sixty years—and probably much longer—many schemes have been floated for the winning of the lead and copper, and companies with capitals ranging from £5000 to £60,000 were either projected or actually brought into existence. This optimism was doubtless to a large extent based on the stories of extraordinary profits made from former mines. Railways were planned to go from both E. and W. for the purpose of developing this mineral trade; two light railways, from Penrith and Troutbeck, were projected within the last twenty-five years, partly for the development of agriculture, though principally to encourage the resumption of mining, but the growth of motor traction on the road stopped the schemes. The failure of the mining has invariably been attributed to the costliness of road cartage, the highway between Wigton and Caldbeck being very hilly. That there is excellent ore to be won may be assumed from past records, for it is known that in 1822 in the Driggeth vein thirty

workmen produced 4000 cwts. of ore which yielded 2200 cwts. of lead, while it was asserted that each cwt. gave from 45 to 62 oz. of silver.

Caldbeck Church (St. Kentigern) has long had numerous features of interest to the visitor, but some of these are being removed by a restoration in progress while these pages are being written. The church was long assumed to be of 12th century foundation. While it is certain there was a church at Caldbeck during the Norman period, the time, 1112, formerly given has by eminent antiquaries been declared to be due to the misreading of an inscription over the E. window. The date now generally accepted is 1512. On a stone in the wall near the priest's door—not its original position—is a sundial which the late Rev. W. S. Calverley, the distinguished archæologist, described as "a most remarkable and interesting" specimen, belonging to the octaval system of time division which was common among the Angles. In the churchyard is the grave of John Peel, the famous hunter, whose home was at Ruthwaite, a few miles away, and whose praises as a sportsman are sung in the Cumberland song, "D'ye Ken John Peel?" at every festive gathering of men from the two counties. A man who did more good work in the world than John Peel is scarcely even known by name to the people of the country-side. This was John Peet, or Peat, a miner by trade, whose knowledge of local geology, mineralogy, ornithology, and ferns was remarkable. When Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, and Professor Adam Sedgwick explored the district nearly a century ago Peet was their only attendant, and some of his collections of minerals, all properly labelled by himself, are to be found in the British and other museums.

The principal "sight" of Caldbeck is the Howk, a beautifully wooded glen through which, deep down between great walls of rock, runs a stream that in a dry

nonth dwindles to somewhat small proportions, but in winter has a volume sufficient to make a striking scene. There are two cascades, below which the water has made excavations, known as the Fairies' Kettle and the Fairies' Kirk. Natural beauty is a secondary consideration, as much of the water is diverted at the head of the glen through a race and made to turn what is asserted to be one of the largest waterwheels in England, 42 ft. in diameter. This drives the machinery in the bobbin mill, the sole survivor of the old industries of the place, for much less than a century ago the village also possessed a paper mill, a woollen mill, and a manufactory for ginghams and checks. Hesket-new-Market, a village 1 m. S.E. from Caldbeck was once, as its name implies, a market town. Beyond its picturesque surroundings the place has few claims to note.

Carrock Fell possesses valuable minerals, and in recent years there has been a considerable development in the production of wulfrum, a rare metal of great value in the manufacture of steel. The Carrock mine is one of the very few places in the British Isles where this mineral is obtained.

Camerton (C.) on the Derwent has during the last half century lost much of its former dignity by the increase of coal mining and ironworks in the district. By reason of this commercial development the new parish of West Seaton (Holy Trinity) was largely formed out of Camerton thirty years ago, to meet the needs of the iron and colliery workers, a large and handsome church being built. Camerton church (St. Peter) was restored in 1892, but it is one of the oldest foundations in the county, a pre-Conquest date being usually attributed to it. There is only one object of special interest in the church—the effigy of Thomas Curwen, who flourished about 1500 and lived at Seaton Castle. He was always known as

Black Tom of the North, and his effigy, with plate armour painted black, rests on a table tomb. Seaton (St. Paul) is also a modern ecclesiastical parish taken from Camerton.

CARLISLE (C.) in addition to its position as the county town of Cumberland, is also in a special sense the capital of the N.W., due to its geographical situation, and the fact that the systems of seven railway companies converge within the Citadel Station. Carlisle has had a remarkable history, which as to its chief events can be traced through fully eighteen centuries. Hadrian's Wall passes through what is now part of the city, and Agricola recognised the importance of the district for the purposes of a military settlement. Since that time Carlisle has always been among the foremost English towns. Often it has been used as a buffer between the English and Scotch forces, and its situation as the key to the western Border always served to keep it in the way of making ecclesiastical, military, political, civil, and social history. Every stirring event century after century affected Carlisle in some way, even when the city was not the originating point. It has been English and Scotch by turn ; Kings and Parliaments have met within its walls, while it has been attacked and besieged more than almost any other English town, the last time being in 1745 by the rebels.

Since the Rising of '45 the history of Carlisle has been one of peaceful progress, and now, with its remarkable advantages as a railway centre, it is essentially a commercial district. While it has been rapidly growing for a good many years, its future will undoubtedly be still greater, through the vast Government works which were built during the war in the Gretna and Longtown districts. Remembering the potentialities of this scheme —which at the moment of writing is in suspense—many people in the city believe that the present generation may

ee Carlisle become a second Birmingham. The city ong ago cast aside the trammels of an effete system of local overnment ; for however picturesque may have been the ethod of control by Mayor, Corporation, Bailiffs, oroners, Sergeants-at-mace and other officials, and with uilds severely repressing trading enterprise, no town ould really progress under such conditions. It is now a ounty borough, with great opportunities for development, nd it would be impossible to forecast the extent of arlisle's expansion during the next fifty years. Since ne barriers of the city walls were abolished, giving free-om for unrestricted growth, well-planned suburbs have een placed on every side. The ancient Town Hall, ith its companion "Carel Cross," in the centre of the Market Place, afford reminders of the old amid the new ; hile near the station the two round towers, now used as ounty Buildings and Assize Courts, serve to recall the nglish Gate. Farther N., the Cathedral and the Castle rovide more relics of bygone times, and no great industry needed to find many things of historical and antiquarian nterest in and about the city. Tullie House may be garded as the centre of local intellectual life, with its ne museum, Jackson Library, reference and lending braries, art gallery, reading-rooms, etc.

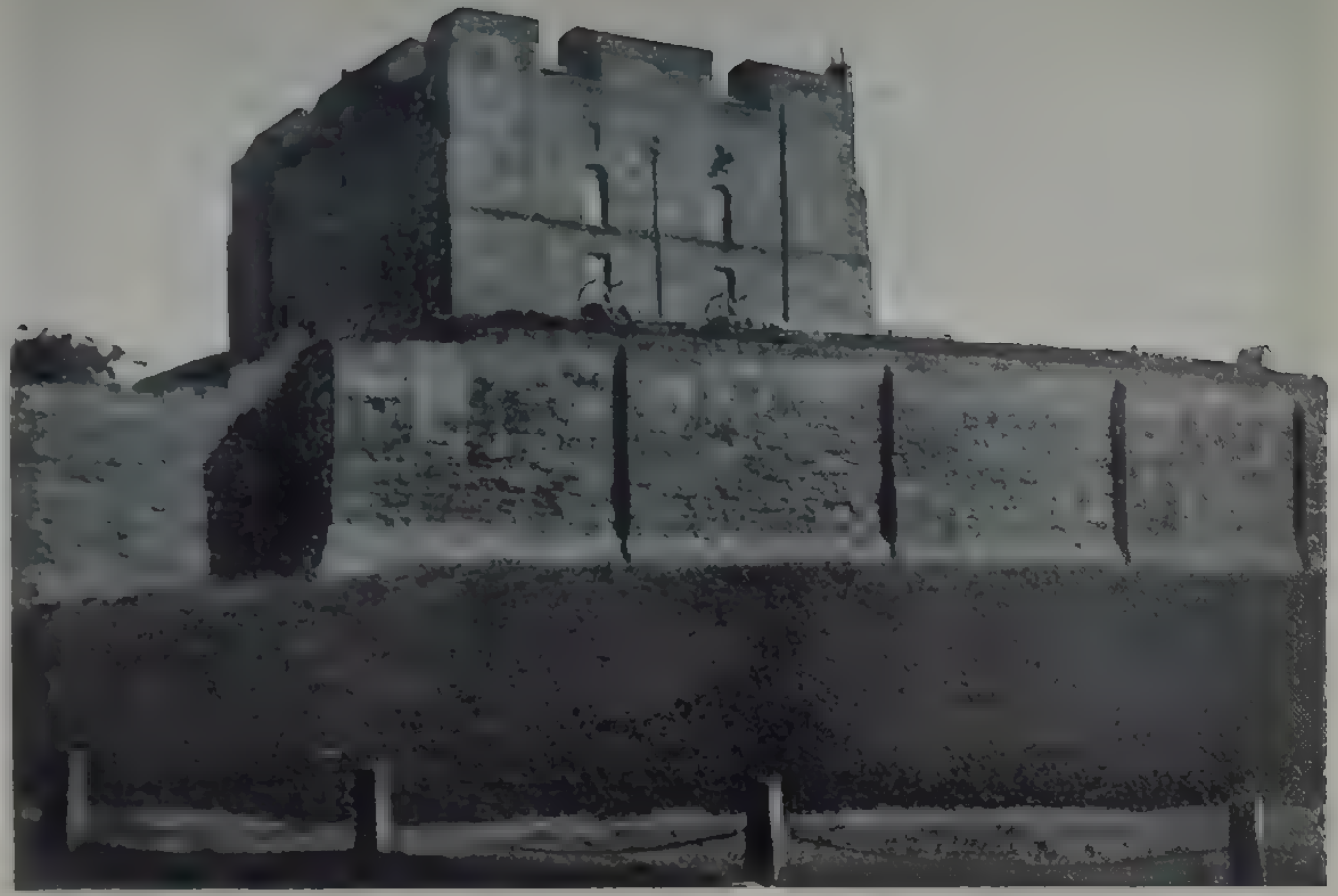
The Castle, during the war, was greatly changed from s ordinary appearance, having to accommodate large umbers of troops preparing for the front, but these xigencies were not allowed to interfere with the ancient uilding in which Mary Queen of Scots was once a risoner, where both English and Scotch monarchs have ojourned, and which has been the object of many attacks. rom its great towers and battlements splendid views are btained of the Borderland, and southward to Skiddaw, lencathra, and other Lakeland hills, as well as of the astern fells which mark the beginning of the Pennines.

Part of the W. Wall is still preserved, but the other have gone within the last century.

The chief pride of Carlisle people is undoubtedly the Cathedral, traditionally said to be built on the site of a church erected thirteen centuries ago. Though that of Carlisle cannot be compared for architectural beauty with many other English cathedrals, it is unequalled in some other respects. Its general appearance suggests wonderful strength, and that must have been the great idea in the minds of the men who had a share in its erection and varied restorations during many centuries. It was attacked at the end of the 13th century with merciless vigour by those who considered fire the most effective weapon; and since that time it has been subject to every imaginable variety of degradation, even to the stabling of horses and quartering of soldiers within its hallowed walls. Memorials in stone, brass, and marble of great beauty and historical importance are to be found in the church, but the greatest glory of the Cathedral is to be found in the grand nine-light E. window, 58 ft. high and 32 ft. wide. This contains much old glass, including a portrait of John o' Gaunt, 1380.

Of the nine churches in Carlisle only one is old. The nave of the Cathedral was long used as the parish church of St. Mary. This arrangement came to an end in 1870 through the building of a new church at the E. end of the Cathedral. A few hundred yards away is St. Cuthbert's Church, on the site of a succession of buildings dating to at least the 9th century; the present structure was built in 1778, and restored thirty years ago. The others, dedicated respectively to Christ, Holy Trinity, St. James, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Paul, and St. Aidan, were all erected between 1833 and 1902.

Upperby was among the outlying districts brought into the city a few years ago; it had long been part of Carlisle



CARLISLE CASTLE

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all but name. In 1846 it became a separate parish, ken from the far-reaching district of St. Cuthbert's, and is a rapidly growing suburb, along with Currock, Black-ell, Brisco, Botcherby, Carleton, and Harraby. The urch (St. John Baptist) is a striking structure, with a ndsome tower. In the parish is Garlands Lunatic sylum for Cumberland and Westmorland. Stanwix, on e N. side of the Eden, has its church (St. Michael) nding on the top of the scar ; it is an ancient foundation, t not many of the old remains are now to be found. ummersdale, with a station on the Maryport line, is rt of Carlisle, and has long had extensive textile and eing works. The village was for many years the scene the shooting competitions of the Cumberland Rifle olunteers, which had to be taken to Troutbeck owing the gradual encroachment of houses in the Caldew lley.

Casterton (W.) pleasantly placed in the Lune Valley, perhaps best known to the outside world by reason its School for the Daughters of Clergymen, established arly a century ago. There was a coal mine in the parish rlier than anywhere else in the district. Standing on e top of a green hill is what is indifferently called sterton Cross and Barbon Cross ; it was considered by e Rev. W. S. Calverley to be "unique in our district," ile "the situation suggests the interment of a chief er a battle, for which this is a likely spot," but it seems be a well-established fact that the stone originally od in a neighbouring field. The cross is a rough slab freestone, 4 ft. high, with a large cross carved in relief front. The church (Holy Trinity) was built in 1838.

Castle Carrock (C.) (2 m. S. from Brampton stat.), rough which runs the river Gelt, needs to be seen on a e day in summer in order to be fully appreciated. Close the village are two ancient fortifications, but antiquaries

are not agreed as to their purpose. The earliest know rector was presented in 1346. The church (St. Pete is small ; it was restored in 1888. Sixty years previousl the church was rebuilt after having been for a long tim in ruins, and the materials for it had apparently come fro an ancient castle.

Castle Sowerby (C.) (6 m. N.W. from Plumpton stat. a remote parish in the Caldew valley, has many interes ing features, though it long ago lost most of its importanc In feudal days the people held their land by what appea to have been very harsh tenures, and manorial custom continued here long after they had died out in other par of the country. The church (St. Kentigern), an unat tractive structure, was founded in pre-Norman times, an has often been rebuilt and altered. Its list of rectors an vicars goes back to the 13th century. Raughton Hea was formerly a chapelry of Castle Sowerby ; it is now separate parish.

The most conspicuous natural feature in the parish Castle Hill, which tradition says was fortified, and appea ances point to it having been a place in which cattle wer secured during the Scottish raids. This hill is associate with the Red Spears, doubtless one of the numerou services which had to be performed when local lords wer responsible for raising forces for the defence of the district The owners of ten estates in the parish had to provid men to attend the Swainmote, or Forest Court, at Heske on June 11 each year, and on Whit-Tuesday they wen to Penrith and rode in procession through the streets brandishing their spears. When this custom ceased i not known, but until well within the 19th century som of the spears, 9 ft. long, were preserved in the houses a Castle Sowerby. Roman and other ancient remain abound in the parish.

Cleator (C.) was probably part of the province of th

eschines ; its rise within the last century is entirely e to the development of the iron ore treasures, which very valuable. In little over nine decades the popula- n has increased from a few hundreds to about 10,000, cluding the daughter parish of Cleator Moor, which is l more important. In addition to the mines there is important industry in flax spinning. This district, ng with others in W. Cumberland, suffered about 1315 m the ravages of "Black Douglas". It is not known en a church was first placed here, but in the present e (St. Leonard)—built in 1841, with important toration and additions in 1906—there is a Norman ndow on the N. side, and a Norman piscina beneath e S. 15th century window ; in the lower part of the ancel walls there is pre-Norman work.

Cleator Moor, now a separate parish, is essentially odern, being cut out of the ancient Cleator area in 1868 ing to the great increase in the population through e growth of the hematite industry. The district is cessarily far from picturesque, but it has every indication prosperity. A handsome church (St. John) was built 1872. The Catholics are very numerous in the parish, d possess an imposing church ; indeed "the Moor" reason to be proud of its places of worship, schools, d Institute. The Roman road from Cockermouth to S.W. passed through Cleator Moor, but much of it been lost through modern changes. There are many er reminders of a far-away past, records going back 1175.

Cliburn (W.) provides its chief interest in its ll and church. The former, one of the numerous norial halls that have degenerated to the rank of arm-house, is a good specimen of a Tudor home. It s anciently the residence of the Cliburn, or Cleborne, ily, whose arms are above the door. On the opposite

side of the road is the church (St. Cuthbert) which
restored and enlarged chiefly at the cost of the late C
Burton, for fifty years its rector, in 1886. The ch
arch, S. doorway, and light on the N. side of the ch
are all Norman, and the font is on a Norman shaft.
Roman stones are built into the porch, and there are
ancient remains, including the base of the church
cross. The church possesses a very rare and beauti
inlaid Jerusalem altar cross, the gift, in 1887, of Adm
Cleborne, of the U.S. Navy, and a descendant of the
family at the Hall. The church stands on a scar a
the Leath, and is one of the many in the two cou
built on the extreme edge of the parish. Isolated
Brougham, and several miles away from the church
road, is the estate of Winderwath, which belongs
Cliburn parish.

Clifton (W.) (2½ m. S. of Penrith) derives its c
interest from the fact that within its boundaries was fou
the last battle on English soil—an encounter so comp
tively small as to be usually described as a skirmish, tho
it lasted a whole afternoon. When the Highlanders w
in retreat towards Scotland in 1745 they divided a
getting on to Shap Fells, one lot going E. by Orton,
the main body kept to the main road. The latter w
pursued by the Duke of Cumberland and forced to def
themselves on Clifton Moor, then quite open count
There was some stiff fighting for several hours, when
rebels got away to Penrith, whence they made a ni
march to Carlisle. Both sides claimed the victory,
there can be no doubt that the Duke's troops had
best of the fray though the rebels were not pursued u
next day, as the Duke explained that his men w
fatigued, night had fallen, and the country was unsa
Only about a dozen of the King's troops were killed, a
five or six of the rebels. The parish register says th

The 19th of December, 1745, ten Dragoons, to wit, six Bland's, three of Cobham's, and one of Mark Kerr's egiment, buried, who was killed ye evening before by Rebells in ye skirmish between ye Duke of Cumberand's army and them at ye end of Clifton Moor next town. Robert Akins, a private Dragoon of General and's Regiment, buried ye 8th day of Janry, 1745 [6]." one of the lanes running towards the railway still stands hat is known as the Three Rebels Tree, under which, dition says, three of the Highlanders were buried.

The church (St. Cuthbert) is a quaint and plain building close to the road-side, in fact a few years since the unty Council took away part of the burial-ground for highway improvement. From the dedication of the urch, it is assumed that Clifton may have been one of halting-places of the body when it was being carried out the country; hence the local supposition that a urch has stood on the site for not less than a thousand ars. There are traces of 13th century work; the building was improved a few years ago, and previously in 1849, en the chancel was rebuilt. In the N. aisle, sometimes called the Wybergh Chapel, there is a tablet recording the virtues of Eleanor Engayne, who married illiam de Wybergh of St. Bees in 1365.

The Hall, on the opposite side of the road from the urch, has been in the possession of the Wybergh family ce its inheritance from Eleanor Engayne, as just noted, e and a half centuries ago, but was sold to Lord Lonsle in December, 1919. Like so many other local norial halls, that at Clifton has degenerated to the rank a farm-house, and its only claim to note now is found the pele-tower, 37 feet high. It was one of a series of h structures which dotted the landscape from Pendragon stle across country to Dacre, and doubtless fulfilled a ful purpose in the defence of the district.

Clifton, Great and Little (C.) (1 m. S. from Camerton stat.), though now forming an independent parish, were, with Winskill and Stainburn, townships of Workington. The whole of the district has prospered greatly through the growth of the coal trade. There was a Norman chapel here, and several edifices are known to have stood on the site of the present modern church. There is, however, no dedication to the edifice, no ecclesiastical district having, the vicar states, ever been legally assigned to it.

COCKERMOUTH (C.) has lost many of its former claims to importance. Standing on each side of the river Cocker, near its confluence with the Derwent, the town once had flourishing manufactures; now there are only the industries incidental to a country town, if exception be made to the very large stock markets and fairs, the linen mills being on the opposite side of the river, in Bridekirk parish. The town is dominated by the Castle on the high bank above the two rivers, and in a beautiful situation. It was built soon after the Conquest by Waldieve, the first Lord of Allerdale, and when in perfect condition was a place of great strength. For nearly 600 years it was kept in repair and constant use, but was reduced after a month's siege by the Parliamentarians during the Civil Wars. It was then dismantled, except a small portion which is occupied as Lord Leconfield's estate office. The place is much better cared for than are most north-country ruined castles, and provides ample materials to the antiquary for study.

A short distance away, in the market place, is the Old Hall, now an inn, where Henry Fletcher was the host of Mary Queen of Scots during her journey from Workington Hall to Carlisle Castle. The handsome parish church of All Saints was erected in 1852, following an early 18th century building which was destroyed by fir

COCKERMOUTH CASTLE

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vo years previously. The original church dated from 395, or probably earlier. At the W. end of the wn is Christ Church, a plain modern building. Adining All Saints' churchyard, stands the old Grammar hool, now disused. Congregationalists and Quakers ere early established here, and some notable men were nnected with those bodies. Cockermouth returned vo members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I, id then lost the privilege till 1640, when it became a owther pocket borough. Afterwards it was reduced to ne member, and in 1885 lost that dignity, being merged a county division. Cockermouth was also for a long me the polling place for the county elections. These ere invariably expensive proceedings; that in 1768 is id to have cost the four candidates £100,000. In the Iain Street, in what is now known as Wordsworth Iouse, the poet Wordsworth was born.

Corney (C.) (3 m. N.E. from Bootle stat.), an agriltural district with many picturesque places, has also ared in the prosperity arising out of the development of e hematite mines. The bells in the church (St. John aptist) are dated 1614 and 1621. The history of the undation is of interest, from the fact that it is one of the w ancient churches in the two counties whose founder known. That was Copsi, Lord of Corney, who gave to the Priory of St. Bees about 1150. The most oted native of the parish was Edward Troughton, athematical and astronomical instrument maker, who ade many of the most prized contents of Greenwich bservatory.

Cotehill (C.) with Cumwhinton, part of the old parish Wetheral, in a pleasant part of the Eden Valley, is district dependent on agriculture and its extensive psum quarries. As in so many other places in the strict, the manor has long been divided into numerous

moieties, thereby losing much of its interest. The church (St. Mary) is an excellent type of modern building for village needs.

Croglin (C.) (6 m. N.E. from Armathwaite stat.) has little to interest the visitor; high upon the fells, it is somewhat isolated. The manor belonged to the Hastings family as far back as the time of Richard I, having been obtained from the King in return for services at the siege of Jerusalem, but in the reign of Edward I it passed by marriage to the Whartons of Wharton Hall, and thence to the Somersets. The modern church (St. John Baptist) is on the site of a building that had been in a disreputable condition for nearly two centuries. A sepulchral slab is supposed to perpetuate the memory of Robert Chause, Bishop of Carlisle (1278), and a sandstone effigy of a woman is attributed as representing one of the 14th century Wharton females.

Crook (W.) (3 m. W. from Kendal stat.), on the road from Kendal to Windermere, was formerly the home of a branch of the Philipson family; their residence, Crook Hall, is now a farm. The manor belonged to the ancient Roos, Knype, and Parr families. Crook was one of the chapelries of Kendal, and the former building was described as "an antique edifice"; only the tower of this stands, the church (St. Catherine) having been built so recently as 1887.

Crosby-on-Eden (C.) (4 m. N.E. from Carlisle stat.) is a considerable parish on the banks of the Eden, and includes the townships of High and Low Crosby, Brunstock, and Walby. The name indicates an early Christian settlement, of which, however, there are no other traces. The parish was rather isolated until the great road from the E. coast to the W. was made after the Rebellion of 1745. Walby, as is implied by the name, is close to the Roman Wall, and probably one of the

camps was at this point. The parish had early associations with the Priory of Carlisle, which held one of the manors, and some of those rights still pertain to the Bishopric. The church (St. John the Evangelist) was built in 1854 on the site of a much older one ; there is preserved a Norman font which was brought from the previous building. The scenery of the district, especially near the river, is very pretty, and there are numerous important residences in the neighbourhood.

Crosby Garrett (W.) provides very much more for the pleasure and study of visitors than most country parishes in N. Westmorland. The district was once the possession of a Gerrard, and in old documents the name was always given as Crosby Gerrard. Although prior to the making of the Midland Railway the parish was rather isolated, it has had an uncommonly noteworthy history, both manorial and ecclesiastical, and the curious will find numerous legends still firmly credited by the inhabitants of the district. Rebuilt forty-three years ago, the church (St. Andrew) stands on a steep hill overlooking the village. There are many excellent remains of Norman work in the chancel and N. aisle, as well as a squint and piscina. The porch bears the date 1662 on the roof timbers. As was the case in so many north-country parishes, the church was for a long time used for the purpose of a school. The list of rectors is unusually complete from 1296. Little Musgrave is in this parish, though 3½ m. away, being only separated from Great Musgrave by the Eden.

Crosby Ravensworth (W.) (5 m. E. from Shap stat.) lies in the Lyvennet valley, between Morland and the Orton fells, while one of its points runs wedge shape into Shap fells, taking in the district called Shap Wells, noted for its spa, and with which Crosby has nothing in common. Its situation is very delightful, while its

history does not lack importance. The manor was given to Torphin de Alverstain in the reign of Henry I, and descended to the Threlkeld family, who kept up great state at the Hall. One of them, Sir Lancelot, had a favourite saying that he had three noble houses, one for pleasure at Crosby, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, wherein to reside in winter, at Yanwath; and one at Threlkeld, well stocked with tenants ready to go with him to the wars. From the Threlkelds the manor went to the Pickerings, who sold it to the Lowthers. Maulds Meaburn, another of the manors, derives its name from having been the portion of Maud de Morville, who became the wife of the Norman William de Veteripont. Meaburn Hall, on the N. side of the parish, is now a farm-house, but still has some attractive features. The principal residence in the parish now is Flass, in a beautiful situation near the Lyvennet.

There is no finer village church in the two counties than that at Crosby Ravensworth (St. Lawrence), which has often been described as a miniature cathedral. There was a church here certainly early in the 13th century. The predecessor of the present building was a handsome structure built early in the 19th century, and in it were retained some of the Norman work, as well as the 13th century font. The edifice was practically rebuilt during the long vicariate of Canon Weston, and his portrait is preserved in characteristic attitude in one of the chancel windows.

Crosscanonby (C.) (1½ m. W. from Dearham Bridge and 3 m. N. from Maryport stats.), which is the mother parish of Maryport, and formerly took in the whole of that town, is to the archæologist a district of uncommon interest. The coal industry has changed the face of the country-side on the E., at Crosby, but elsewhere, overlooking the Solway, there has been very little alteration.

The principal of the three townships (Canonby, Crosby, and Birkby), suggests by its name that there must have been an early church, possibly belonging to the Canons of Carlisle, though recent investigations rather upset this old theory. Many Roman remains have been found in the parish, but most interest attaches to the ancient church. There was a Norman church (St. John the Evangelist) about 1100, partly built from the Roman structures in the neighbourhood, and there remains a grave block lintel bearing a prayer in Runic characters, as well as a hog-back, 6 ft. long, and a red sandstone cross-shaft, a white sandstone cross-head, and an early grave slab known as the Lawrence Cross, as well as other interesting fragments. Crosscanonby Hall, long used as a farm-house, has still some attractive features ; it dates to 1567.

Crosscrake (W.) (3 m. S.E. from Oxenholme stat.), is the name of the ecclesiastical parish, but the civil one is known as Stainton, while Sedgwick, and part of Preston Richard are in this parish. There was a chapel here in 1190, under Cartmel Priory, and after the dissolution the place was allowed to go to decay. Then came another chapel (St. Thomas) which was superseded in the latter part of the 18th century by a building erected by means of a brief; the present Gothic structure was erected in 1874.

Cross Fell (C. and W.) is the name locally given to the whole of the Pennine range which cuts through the two counties, but strictly refers only to the highest portion, which is in Cumberland. It forms part of the watersheds of the South Tyne, Eden, and Tees, and attains to a height of 2928 ft. In former times the mountain was often called Fiends' Fell, from the tradition that aerial demons once possessed these heights. Another tradition is that in the early days of Christianity the Cross was planted on the summit of the mountain range, not only as a place for

preaching the Gospel, but for the banishing of the fiends. To the pedestrian, the Cross Fell district presents unlimited attractions. Whether the wanderings are from one or other of the valleys to the summit, across the vast moors which lie between Edendale, Teesdale, and Tynedale, or along the successive heights which lie between Castle Carrock or Hartside in the N. to the next pass in the S.—the road from Brough to Middleton-in-Teesdale—there is a great choice of long tramps only within the scope of the most hardy. One of the greatest charm is that from Appleby by High Cup Nick, across the moor by the banks of the Maize Beck to Cauldron Snout, and thence down to Langdon Beck in Teesdale. Alternatively the pedestrian on reaching the top of the Nick may go N.E. down to the Tyne Valley, or ascend to the top of Cross Fell, and descending either at Melmerby or Garrigill and thence to Alston. In every direction the visitor meets with reminders of the time when the lead-mining industry was of the first importance in the district, there being the ruins of old "mine shops" in the most unexpected places. In the 'thirties of last century some of the politicians used the summit of Cross Fell as a place on which to hold demonstrations, a form of enthusiasm not likely to be repeated. Great crowds assembled, people coming from long distances to watch the wrestling and other sports, and to share in the dancing to the music of brass bands. The substantial refreshments needed on such an occasion had to be carried to the mountain-top on the backs of horses.

The helm wind, the most destructive phenomenon of the kind in this country, is peculiar to the western part of Cross Fell. The peculiar formation of the country to the E., and ending abruptly at the steep sides to the W. of the mountain, causes, under certain conditions, a great and piercingly cold wind to blow over the Eden Valley.

This is not by any means confined to the winter season, nd the wind extends for a dozen miles both to the N. nd the S. It has been known to turn over haystacks, arts, and horses; while men working in the fields were ot able to stand against it. The helm is often accom-anied by the "bar"—a cloud which hangs over the alley, sometimes at a distance of 3 or 4 m. from the ummit. This presence of the bar is not invariably ne case, but the country folk are never in the slightest oubt as to when "t'helm's on".

Crosthwaite (C.)—See Keswick.

Crosthwaite (W.) (5 m. W. from Kendal stat.), with yth, is a considerable parish, formerly a chapelry of Heversham, in a district noted for its agricultural excellence. The district received the rights of sepulture in 1556, fter a petition to the Bishop of Chester stating that the istance to the parish church was too great to take their ead for burial, and for the regular attendance at worship, ut it was not made a separate parish until 1869. The ld church (St. Mary) was several times re-built, the ast occasion in 1879, with the tower added later. It is handsome Gothic structure with a peal of six bells. There are extensive mosses or peat beds in the parish, on hich the local farmers have rights of turbary—a common rivilege in many Cumberland and Westmorland parishes, ut not now greatly used.

Crummock Lake (C.) (7. m. S. from Cockermouth at.) is only separated by a short distance from Butter-nere, but the land stands sufficiently high to prevent nem joining. The length of Crummock is 2½ m. with a maximum breadth of 1000 yds., and the greatest epth, 144 ft., is about the centre. A noteworthy eature is the unusual steepness of the sides at several laces, particularly near Hause Point. On the S.W. side the waterfall of Scale Force, fed from Floutern Tarn;

this is one of the finest falls in the Lake District, having leap of 120 ft. The water from this lake is taken fo the use of Workington and the rural district betwee Cockermouth and the coast.

Culgaith (C.) was part of the old parish of Kirk land. There was once a hermitage of St. Andrew, o which only the name now remains. The church (A Saints') is the outcome of a chapel which was he probably five centuries ago—certainly prior to 1456. Th present building was erected in 1758, but has bee greatly altered in modern times. The district is almo entirely agricultural.

Cumrew (C.) (6 m. S. from How Mill stat.), an agr cultural parish, has only one building of interest. I church (St. Mary) was an old one when the Commi sioners of Edward VI visited the place, and of the "ii bel one litill bell" is still in the tower. On the Communic table is the date 1686, but the silver chalice was made i 1615. When the church was rebuilt in 1890 a re sandstone effigy of a lady was found in the floor; it supposed to represent Joan Gernet, widow of Willia de Dacre, 1326. This effigy is now preserved in th vestry.

Cumwhitton (C.) (2 m. S. from Heads Nook stat. a large agricultural district, includes the lordship o Hornsby and the great moorland of King Harry, th latter alleged (erroneously) to have derived its name fro Henry VI having camped here with the remnant of h army after the battle of Hexham. Near the centre o the moor is Grey Yauds, where formerly eighty-eight ston stood in a circle; now there is only one. There was church at Cumwhitton in 1291; some Norman work re mains, but the church (St. Mary) is architecturally poo

Dacre (C.) (5 m. W. from Penrith, and 3 m. S. fro Penruddock stats.) is held to have one of the olde

cords in the N. of England, from the fact that in 934, cording to the Venerable Bede, a congress was held at acre, or Dacor, when Constantine, King of Scotland, d his son, Eugenius, King of Cumberland, met King helstan, and there did homage to him. Mr. Howard, his "Memorials of the Howard Family," mentions at "this fact is singularly corroborated by there being the Castle a room called to this day, 'the room of the ree kings,'" a name it still bears. The Castle has long en used as a farm-house, but retains many of its original tures ; the chapel, containing a piscina, with a trefoiled ch, is now used as the kitchen. The very ancient mily of Dacre had their origin here, and lived at the stle for many generations. They probably sold the anor to the Hasells soon after the family came from orkshire. The Hasells followed the Laytons at Dale-ain, a pleasantly situated mansion a short distance from e Eamont, and a mile from the village.

There are no traces left of the monastery which Bede entions as being built "near the river Dacor". The urch (St. Andrew) internally has a very massive ap-earance, and the round piers are attributed to about the iddle of the 13th century. There are traces of Roman ork in various places. In 1910 some Saxon stones, ortions of crosses, were found in a neighbouring road-side, ose to the church, and are now preserved in the chancel. bout the same time was recovered from Windermere the Curate's Bible," black-letter, 1617 ; it is now chained the church. There is a fine specimen of the work Nollekens—a Hasell memorial ; and a 13th century ight in mail armour, supposed to be a Dacre. At four oints in the churchyard are figures of animals rudely rved, each about 5 ft. high and clasping a ragged staff. Many conjectures have been advanced as to the origin d meaning of these figures, but antiquaries are far from

being agreed on the subject. An interesting custom observed here after morning service each Easter Sund the Troutbeck dole being distributed on the family tom stone of the Troutbecks, formerly of Ennim in t parish.

Great Blencowe, at the extreme north-eastern end of t parish, up to seven years ago possessed a Grammar Scho founded by Thomas Burbank, or Bowerbank, a native the place. Among those whose names appear in lists scholars was Edward Law, first Lord Ellenborough a Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 1913 the proper was merged in that of the Penrith School, the buildi at Blencowe being closed. In various parts of the e tensive parish are many interesting remains. The v lages of Soulby, Stainton, and Newbiggin are in th parish.

Dalston (C.) was at one time a parish 7 m. lo by 3 m. broad, with six townships. The barony cam like all other land in this part of Cumberland, fro Meschines to Robert de Vallibus, who took the name Dalston, and afterwards it had a varied history. T Hall is now a farm-house; the tower, 36 ft. high, w built about the end of the 15th century by John Dalst and his wife, Elizabeth, as shown by an inscription o the S. side. Buckabank, Hawksdale, Cumdivock, a Shalkfoot are hamlets; at the latter place are quarri which were worked by the Romans. Rose Castle (*q.v* is the most important building in the parish. T church (St. Michael) is attributed to about the middle the 12th century. There is Norman work in the wall Rebuilt in 1750, at least two restoration schemes ha since been carried out. The most notable feature of th interior is the marble memorial of the Rev. W. Fletche Vicar of Dalston for fifty-three years, and Chancellor of th diocese for thirty-two years. It is the work of Watson,

ive of Dalston. Four Bishops of Carlisle are buried the churchyard.

Dean (C.) (1 m. E. from Branthwaite stat.) has remely interesting associations through the Meschine, cy, Percy, Wharton, Skelton, and Somerset families. has in some parts shared in the industrial develop-nt of W. Cumberland, especially in the Marron Valley. ie Register of St. Bees indicates that there was a urch (St. Oswald) at Dean before the middle of the th century, and there are still remains of 13th and th century work. In the churchyard is a sepulchral ss, with a base of seven steps. Branthwaite and lock are townships, and in the latter is Pardshaw, ere for centuries the Quakers were strongly represented. was the meeting-place for a wide area, and George x in his Journal describes gatherings on Pardshaw ag. Branthwaite Hall, long the seat of the Skeltons, s started as a pele-tower in the late 14th century, d is still standing to a height of 39 ft. A wing was ded in 1604.

Dearham (C.) is remarkable only in one particular. reason of the collieries and brick kilns, the district is from being physically attractive, but these disfigure-nts are more than atoned for by the ancient church, ich will always be a source of delight to the antiquary, d this thanks almost entirely to the late Rev. W. S. lverley, who was Vicar at the time the great work of toration was carried out in 1882-1883. Only those who, e the writer, had the privilege of spending many days Dearham during that time can realise the amount of re which was given to the work, in contrast to what ppened at so many other places. Some of the valuable ssessions of the church were already known, but many ers were brought to light, and formed materials for skilled pen and pencil of the Vicar. The Adam grave-

slab was over the N. doorway, whence Mr. Calverl took it out. Then it was found that there was Rom and Runic lettering which had been built out of sig and that the slab was intended to be recumbe Mr. Calverley decided that this Runic slab was earli than the N. doorway of the Norman church, "ov which it was placed as mere building stuff". The tow is about 1300. In the chancel arch during the restorati was found a large portion of a cross-shaft ; another pie had been built into the Vicarage garden wall ; while t head of the cross was found built in the N. wall of t vestry, above a fragment of a Roman altar. It proved be of the Kenneth type, and is attributed to the 6 century. The Norman font is also remarkable for i carving on each side. Near the entrance to the churc yard is a fine ygdrasil standing cross in excellent pr servation. The dedication of the church is stated b the Vicar to be not known.

Derwentwater (C.) (1 m. S. from Keswick stat.) claimed by Cumberland people as the most beautiful the English lakes, not by reason of its size, but becau everything about it is in such perfect proportion. Exce at the outlet it is bordered by high fells, while dow to the shores there are trees in most places. Its hea waters rise in the Borrowdale fells. The lake is 21 yds. across at its widest part, with an average of 1270 yd and the length is a little over 2¾ m. It is the secon shallowest, having a maximum depth of only 72 ft between Catgill and Barrow Becks. Of several islan only one (Derwent) contains a house, but Lord's Islan was once used as a home, and there are still traces of th archery butts. The best view of the lake is from Castl Hill, though perhaps the favourite place is Friars' Cra on which stands a memorial to Ruskin. A large strip the western shore forms Brandelhow Park, the property

DERWENTWATER FROM LATRIGG

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National Trust. Derwentwater empties into Bassenthte, but almost every winter in flood-time they form lake, despite a difference of 21 ft. in their levels. The enomenon known as the Floating Island occurs at varyintervals near the eastern side. It consists of a mass vegetable matter which rises to the surface, but in a weeks after the gases have evaporated, it sinks again. *Devoke Water* (C.) is one of the larger tarns, in a t of Eskdale (only visited by pedestrians) which also ntains Eel, Stoney, and Blea Tarns. Probably for one itor who goes to Devoke in order to see that place, a zen make the journey for the purpose of seeing Stanley ll and Birker Force, farther up the dale. The former a fine fall, with a drop of 60 ft.

Distington (C.), on the road from Workington to hitehaven, has rich mineral wealth, and the iron works ve greatly increased its prosperity. The manor has a tory extending to the reign of Richard I, and passed rough a number of families to the Lowthers. Hayes stle, once the residence of the Moresby family, is now in ns. There must have been a very early church here, as out 1178 Gilbert, son of Serlo, gave the advowson to the nons of Lanercost, as shown in the Register of that iory. The present church (The Holy Spirit) was ilt so recently as 1886; there are two pre-Reformation lls brought from the old church. There is a font of 62. During the rebuilding three cross-heads and part a shaft were found; they were ascribed by the Rev. . S. Calverley to an early British or Saxon period.

Drigg (C.) chiefly depends on agriculture. The Irt ws through the parish, and according to tradition its ssels occasionally produce pearls. There was probably, appears by a charter in the Register of St. Bees, a urch here in the 12th century. It was endowed by nselm de Furness, who gave it to the Canons of Conis-

head. In the present building (St. Peter), erected i 1850, are preserved portions of Norman and 13th centu work. The manor belonged successively to the Stutevill Greystokes, Harringtons, Curwens, and Penningtons b fore coming to Lord Leconfield, and in early days had th peculiarity of being part of the barony of Liddel, thoug held of the Castle of Egremont. In the school in th parish the old custom of cock-penny continued probabl longer than anywhere else in the county.

Dufton (W.) (2 m. E. from Long Marton and 4 m N. from Appleby stats.) is one of the fell-side parish most of whose territory lies far beyond the usual haun of men, for it takes in a large part of the Cross Fell rang and its eastern boundary is found along the banks of th Tees. In this neighbourhood, close to the Yorkshire an Durham boundaries, are two small farm-houses calle Birkdale, without so much as a cart road to them. T reach them and return to Dufton involves a long and har day's journey across the desolate and trackless moor while if it were desired to go by road from Birkdale t Dufton, 40 m. would have to be traversed, by way o Middleton, Wemmergill, and Brough. Moor Hous high up at the back of Cross Fell and overlooking Tyne dale, is said to be the loneliest habitation in Cumberland The parish has two striking physical features (in additio to High Cup Nick and Ghyll), in Dufton Pike and Knoc Pike, hills which stand quite clear of everything in thei neighbourhood, and are a great attraction to geologists who visit the locality in large numbers every year.

Dufton village is one of the pleasantest, with its larg green dividing the houses on each side, and here in th late autumn an agricultural show is held which has th peculiarity of charging no admission fee, and all th many prizes for stock are given. Dufton used to be note as a lead-mining centre; now there are only baryte

ines at work. The church (St. Cuthbert) is a some-
hat uninviting structure, extensively restored sixty years
o, but its registers are among the oldest in the county,
ting from 1570. Keisley is a hamlet in the parish.

Eamont Bridge (W. and C.) (1½ m. S. from Penrith
t.).—The village is, with the exception of about twenty
uses, in Westmorland, those on the N. side of the
idge being in the parish of Penrith, and here stands
hat for probably three centuries had been a notable inn,
e Welcome into Cumberland, abolished in 1913. The
idge which crosses the river Eamont, and joins the two
unties, is known to have been in its present position
thin a few years of five centuries. The first house on
e Westmorland side bears a lintel inscription which has
zzled many visitors, for no local reason can be found
the words which appear over the door: "Omne
lum Forti Patria Est. H.P. 1671".

A couple of hundred yards farther, at the junction of
e Shap and Ullswater roads, is the historic King
thur's Round Table, which has provided material for
much dispute among antiquaries. Two centuries ago
e neighbourhood had an appearance very different from
t now presented, as is shown by old drawings and de-
iptions, and the Round Table has had an unfortunate
re in the "improvements" made from time to time.
rt of it was cut away; other portions were disturbed
the course of husbandry, until there is little to suggest
t the place was once the scene of tournaments and
sts, for its restricted area, and the shape of the en-
sure, suggest that there is not much resemblance
tween now and then.

Going along the road into the first large field on the
ht the visitor sees a tree-clad hill with an opening in
e eastern side. Inside is a monolith standing alone in
e centre of a large banked circle. This is Maybrough,

which tradition links with the Druids and the mysteri of their worship. There is material for almost endl speculation, but hitherto the efforts of antiquaries ha not resulted in any very practical information.

Edenhall (C.) (1 m. from Langwathby stat.) is some respects an ideal village clustering round the hon of the Musgraves, which, by the way, is usually render Eden Hall, to distinguish it from the village. Fe country houses are better known than this, by reason its legend of the Luck of Eden Hall. The Luck is pr served with most scrupulous care, not, however, at Ed Hall, but at the Bank of England. It is a piece Venetian glass $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high and 4 ins. across at the to Expert conjecture has attributed to it an ecclesiasti origin—that of a chalice. The tradition is that when servant was going for water from St. Cuthbert's, or Fai Well, in front of the house, he saw the fairies danci round the glass ; that he took the delicate vessel fr them, and on his refusal to return it to them they chant the couplet—

> Whene'er this cup shall break or fall,
> Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

There was a house here from very early times, but t present handsome mansion, in the Italian style, was built Sir Philip, the 8th baronet, in 1820-1822. Its situati is very beautiful, with the Eden Valley to the E. and and that of the Eamont opening up to the W. T manor was the gift of the Conqueror to Henry F Swein, and afterwards was owned by the Veteripon Turp, and Stapleton families, passing to the Musgra about 1459.

The church (St. Cuthbert) is on a very old foundati and in the interior are many items of interest, in additi to the memorials to bygone Veteriponts, Stapletons, a

usgraves. These include remains of pre-Norman and xon masonry. The tower was built about the middle the 15th century. According to local tradition, which, wever, has a more substantial basis, the village formerly od in the park, where the base of a cross remains. is has sometimes been set down as part of a plague ne—one-fourth of the parishioners having been carried ay by the disease in 1598—but it has little similarity other north-country plague stones.

Egremont (C.) was from the earliest times a place importance, partly due to its geographical position and o to the power of its owners. The Castle was made e centre of government for the great Barony of oupland, and a most interesting history attaches to e doings of the successive lords—the Meschine, Lucy, ulton, Percy, and Wyndham families. The building supposed to have been started about the end of the th century, and both by its structure and situation as a place of great strength, as is shown by the remains -day. Like many other local ancient buildings, gremont Castle has its legend, which Wordsworth eserved in his poem, "The Horn of Egremont". The wn and neighbourhood have prospered greatly in nsequence of the development of the iron ore mines the district. Egremont, which until recently gave name to a Parliamentary division, once had the ivilege of sending its own members, but the people titioned the King to exempt them, owing to the burden paying the cost, and they were consequently dis-anchised. The feudal tenures and customs continued this lordship until comparatively recent times. When e church (St. Mary) was rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 881 some of the Early English windows were preserved, t other early work was destroyed; indeed each ccessive alteration seems to have been of a destructive

character. The original church was built about middle of the 12th century.

Embleton (C.), a parish consisting wholly of scatte farm-houses, stands in a pleasant valley between Coc mouth and the foot of Bassenthwaite Lake, and shelte by two fells on the northern side. The old chu (St. Cuthbert) was rebuilt in 1816, and complet altered in 1885.

Ennerdale (C.) (or Avenderdale, as the old name w and Kinniside (4 m. E. from Frizington stat.) is one the ancient chapelries of St. Bees. The district is v wild, and was formerly a great forest, which Sandf says was "well-stocked with deer, harts, and stag while there was a "bowbearer of Ennerdale Forest This has all passed away; sheep have taken the place deer. How Hall, once an important mansion, is n a farm; it was built in 1566 by one of the Patrickso The church, the dedication of which is unknown, w given full rights about the middle of the 15 century owing to the difficulty of reaching the pari church at St. Bees through such a wild countr The building is modern, but round the bell is inscription suggesting that it was one of the bells of S Bees Priory. Wordsworth mentions this chapel and burial ground in "The Brothers". From the townsh of Kinniside large quantities of ore are obtained.

Ennerdale Water (C.) is unlike any other la in the district, its type being that of "a narrow dee Alpine lake widening and growing shallower towards i outlet". Dr. Mill says it "may be looked upon as transition between the shallow and deep types, which Loch Lomond is the best example of Gre Britain". A little under 2½ m. in length, and 100 yds. across at its widest part, its maximum depth is 14 ft., off Anglers Crag. The scenery round the lake

s attractive than that of most other waters in the Lake strict, but there are two steep crags—Bowness Knoll l Anglers Crag—N. and S., about half-way along the ores.

Eskdale (C.), one of the ancient chapelries of St. Bees, s given parochial rights in 1445, the people being en unable to reach the mother church as there were wo great waters and three other streams" which oded in winter. The little church still shows work the early 14th century, and there is a font of about e same time. The valley is a favourite resort with itors, who are again able to reach it from Ravenglass means of the miniature railway. The district is sparsely pulated, the hamlets being Boot (where is the ancient urch of St. Catherine, the mission church of St. Bega nding on Eskdale Green) and Gatehouse. Miterdale, rough which flows the Mite, is a beautiful glen.

Farlam (C.) (1½ m. S. from Brampton Junction stat.) high-lying parish on the back of the Pennines, with l-pits at West Farlam. There was a church here 1169, being included in the grant of Vallibus to nercost. Very little is known of the subsequent uctures; the old church was demolished in 1859, and present one (St. Thomas of Canterbury) erected a rt distance away. Midgeholme, up to 1883 part of rlam, is now a separate district; for many years rkings of lead and zinc were carried on close to the rthumberland border.

Fawcett Forest (W.) (3 m. N.W. from Grayrigg .) is a wild district on the fells between Kendal and p, with half a dozen farms, the principal being Forest ll, an ancient manor house. The Forest, though vil parish, is in the chapelry of Selside.

Firbank (W.) (2 m. E. from Sedbergh stat.) runs ng the Yorkshire boundary in a rather wild district,

and with few attractions to the stranger. In 1585 th inhabitants, with those of Killington, received permissio to bury the dead in their own chapel yard at Killingto the people living from 6 to 10 m. from the paris church. The church was enlarged in 1742, and a buri ground added for Firbank, but the church being destroye in a storm nearly a century later, the present plain buil ing (St. John) was erected. Firbank shared with mar other districts in Westmorland in the attentions of th early Quakers, and George Fox's Journal records th "sitting down upon the top of a rock hard by the chapel he usurped the duties of the curate for the afternoon.

Flimby (C.), between Maryport and Workingto owes much of its prosperity to the development of th iron, coal, and coke trades of the district ; though it h an interesting manorial history. Once it was a favouri bathing-place, but the shore is now broken and disfigur by the deposits of slag from the blast furnaces. It w an ancient chapelry of Camerton, obtaining paroch rights in 1546. The church (St. Nicholas) of 1792 w restored some seventy years later.

Frizington (C.), part of the old parish of Arlecdo is almost entirely dependent on the coal, iron, and sto industries, and it has risen, with many others, fro insignificance to a populous place with over 4000 i habitants. The church (St. Paul) was built in 186 Originally owned by the Arlecdons, the manor pass through various families until it came by purchase to t Lowthers, and through the Parks to the Lamplughs. Cross Lacon, Rheda, is the shaft and part of the head a wheel-cross 44 ins. high. It is locally known as "T Corpse Cross," tradition asserting without authority th it was a halting-place when burials were on their way St. Bees. Whillimoor, in this parish, was for centur an open moor ; it is now all under cultivation.

Gilcrux (C.) (½ m. E. from Bullgill stat.), which includes the hamlet of Bullgill, is popularly supposed to have derived its name from some preaching cross in one of the numerous gills in the parish. This theory, however, does not agree with several others. Its history goes far back, to the time of the first Lord of Allerdale. Apart from the industries connected with the collieries, there is only one building of interest. The known history of the church (St. Mary) extends to the first quarter of the 14th century ; the Rev. W. S. Calverley considered there was a church here in the 7th century. There is a portion of an ancient cross, found at the last restoration, and also a reproduction of a now lost cross-head.

Gilsland (C.) is a large and wild district, but to most people is only known in its more sylvan parts by the Spa, which every year has many visitors for the benefit of the sulphur and chalybeate waters. The virtues of these have been renowned for considerably over a century, and the village depends largely on the patronage of visitors for its prosperity. Sir Walter Scott's association with the "Popping Stone" is perhaps the best-known piece of lore in the district. Askerton, Kirkcambeck, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, are all hamlets in this extensive parish. The church (St. Mary Magdalene) was consecrated in 1854, and in the following year the parish of Lanercost was divided, half being given to Gilsland, the vicarage of which is held with Upper Denton (*q.v.*).

Gosforth (C.) (3 m. N.E. from Seascale stat.) depends for its claim to notice on its antiquity, for while adjoining parishes have become rich and populous through the development of the iron industry, Gosforth has practically none of this trade. There are among the St. Bees charters, documents showing that Gosforth was an important place early in the 12th century. Boonwood

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ne of the most perfect of all the beauty spots in Lake-
and, should not be seen for the first time on the day of
he annual sports—the gathering which has been named
"The Derby of the Dales". On that day Grasmere is
nvaded by every imaginable kind of motor and horse-
rawn vehicle bringing the crowds from distant places to
ee the wrestling, hound-trail, and guides' race for which
Grasmere is famous. At other times nothing but delight
an be gathered from the quiet and beauty of the sur-
ounding scenery, with the little lake in the centre of its
ing of hills. In the churchyard lie the remains of
William Wordsworth, and thousands every year look on
he plain stone at the head of the grave; there is also a
nedallion by Woolner inside the church.

If tradition may be credited, the church (St. Oswald)
Saxon, but there is no known authority for the as-
rtion. That there was a Norman church on the site
clear from existing remains; there are also many quaint
minders of old church life and arrangements, for the
lk in this once remote dale made their rules according
their own needs. The rushbearing here has an added
terest from the fact that Wordsworth had a share in it
a time when the spreading of rushes was a necessity
ther than a festival. The strewing was a boon service
the people of the parish, just as tenants had to give
oon days to their manorial lords. Probably the earliest
cord existing as to Grasmere rushbearing is in 1680,
hen 1s. is set down as spent "for ale bestowed on
ose who brought rushes to repair the church". The
rish was charged with the cost (usually 2s. 6d.) of
shes for the church up to 1841. In the previous year
e earthen floor had given place to flags, and so there
as no necessity for the "rushing," but it is still kept
as a rural festival.

At Dove Cottage Wordsworth lived from 1799 to

1808, and was succeeded by de Quincey. The house is now under the guardianship of the National Trust, and is used as a Wordsworth museum. Brathay, formerly one of the chapelries of Grasmere, is on the Lancashire side of the river.

Grayrigg (W.), though having the advantages of a railway station, is a scattered and sparsely populated district on the fells N. of Kendal. The civil parish includes Dillicar, Docker, Lambrigg, and Whinfell, and covers 13,000 acres. The manor belonged to the de Lancasters, from whom it passed by marriage to the Windesors and Ducketts, who held it for a dozen generations, the last of them selling to the Lowthers. The earliest church of which there is knowledge was a typical fell chapel; the present building (St. John), erected in 1838, was afterwards much improved.

Great Musgrave (W.) is probably best known to the outside world for its annual gathering known as the rushbearing, a festival also still carried on in three other Westmorland villages. This, as already noted in the account of Grasmere, commemorates the time when rushes were used as a covering for the floors of most village churches, but now the place of honour is given to flowers made into crowns, which are carried in procession and deposited in the church, a service always forming part of the day's festival. Musgrave gave its name to the Musgraves of Hartley Castle and now of Eden Hall. There was a church here in the 13th century, and the list of rectors is unusually complete except in the 15th century. The church (St. Theobald) formerly stood close to the Eden, but after many disastrous floods it was rebuilt about the middle of last century in a better situation on the hill. The only memorials brought from the old church were a floriated cross of about 1200, and a brass commemorating Thomas Ouds, a 16th century rector

Great Orton (C.) (3 m. N.W. from Curthwaite stat.), being only 5 m. from Carlisle, shared in many of the tribulations of the city, and there was a curious defence against the Scottish raiders—if tradition may be depended upon. The place had a history long before that, as it is supposed from discoveries when digging that there was some kind of Roman settlement here. There was a church prior to 1292 ; in 1886 the present church (St. Kentigern) superseded the very dilapidated building which was the successor to the 13th century structure.

Great Salkeld (C.), or Salkeld Regis as it was styled in old documents (2 m. E. from Lazonby and 2 m. N.W. from Langwathby stats.), is pleasantly placed on the W. bank of the Eden, at the back of Penrith Fell. It derives its principal interest from its church (St. Cuthbert), one of the noted fortified churches of the Border, its tower being obviously built and used as a place of refuge during the Scottish raids. Its walls are of great thickness. The entrance to the four-storied tower is from the nave by a heavy iron grated door lined with oak ; beneath the tower is a dungeon. The present structure is of great interest to antiquaries, and is supposed to have been built by Archdeacon Close, who was rector from 1449 to 1490. A weather-worn Roman altar, preserved in the church, indicates that there was a church on the site before the Conquest. Great Salkeld is one of the places where (in 877) the body of St. Cuthbert temporarily rested, and as a result the church is dedicated to him. Some parts of the building, particularly the pillars and capitals in the S.W. doorway, are attributed to the end of the 10th century. There are some pieces of parish armour preserved in the church, including pott, gorget, breast and back, and sword. The list of rectors, which goes back to 1199, is a particularly distinguished one, due to the fact that from 1292 to

1854 the living was annexed to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle, and was held along with that office. On the hill-side near Salkeld Dykes there are the remains of an ancient camp or settlement. There was formerly a bridge across the river from Great Salkeld to near the Alabaster Works in Addingham parish, dating to the middle of the 14th century, but it was long since destroyed, and only disconnected pieces of masonry remain.

Greysouthen (C.) (1 m. S. from Broughton Cross stat.), one of the "Five Towns" belonging to the ancient honour of Cockermouth, once had a colliery and a flax mill; now it is dependent entirely on agriculture. At Moorland Close was born Fletcher Christian, one of the leading mutineers of the Bounty, and founders of Tahita.

Greystoke (C.) (2. m. N.W. from Blencowe stat.), by reason of its Barons and other notable men, had a great share in making the history of Cumberland. It is to-day the largest parish in the diocese of Carlisle but formerly was still greater, containing thirteen townships and four chapelries. The barony, which now exists for practical purposes only in the records of the lord, extended from the boundaries of Penrith to Crosthwaite; took in the parishes of Dacre, Greystoke, and part of Crosthwaite, and fifteen manors. It passed through the families of Graystock, Grymthorpe, Dacre, and Howard, the latter still holding it. The Castle is supposed to have been built about the middle of the 14th century; it was garrisoned for the King in the Civil Wars, taken by General Lambert's forces and burnt to the ground by order of Major Cholmley. Cromwell Holes, on the hill-side behind the Castle, indicate the place where the cannons are said to have been placed during the siege. In the middle of the 18th century the Castle was rebuilt, but in 1866 it was partly destroyed by fire through an accident. As rebuilt it is a very handsome and picturesque

GREAT SALKELD CHURCH

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structure, containing valuable portraits and other family possessions. The park, of about 6000 acres, is reputed to be the largest enclosure in England which has no public road through it, and is surrounded by a wall 9 ft. high.

The church (St. Andrew) is in some respects the most interesting in the county, and many reminders of its ancient character are to be found on every side. It was collegiate before the middle of the 14th century, and so continued till the Reformation. There are remains of Norman work, and the beam of the rood loft is still preserved in the chancel screen. On the floor at the W. end are two effigies in alabaster, and wearing plate armour. They are regarded as representing the 14th and 16th Barons of Greystoke. There is a remarkable collection of ancient glass in the E. window, all having been gathered from the old church, and put together in 1848, when considerable alterations were carried out in the building, but still more extensive changes were made during the restoration, lasting about twenty years, and not completed until 1896. There are two vestries, one above the other, the upper one clearly a living room for a priest.

On the Church Road is the Sanctuary Stone, which for centuries stood in the middle of the path. A few years ago Mrs. Leyborne Popham, Johnby Hall, with the consent of those concerned, had the stone removed for its own safety, and placed in a recess in the wall, protected by an iron gate, and bearing an inscription telling the history of the stone. A mile to the W. stands Greenthwaite Hall, long the home of the ancient Halton family, and on the northern side of the park, in the direction of Skelton, is Johnby Hall, formerly the property of the Musgraves and afterwards of the Wyvils, Hasells, and Howards. A long mile down the Petteril valley from Greystoke is the hamlet of Little Blencowe, the name

given to distinguish it from Great Blencowe, a short distance away but in Dacre parish. Its only place of note is the Hall, now a farm-stead, but once a mansion of considerable importance. There were two towers flanking the domestic buildings, only one of these retains its original form, and even this—on the S.W.—presents a great crack from top to bottom. There are numerous reminders of the Blencowes, once a family of importance in the county, who flourished so long ago as the early part of the 14th century. At the S. end of the parish is the village of Penruddock, with a district church (All Saints). The Presbyterians early had a meeting house here, and they provided more than one notable struggle in the law-courts against the claims of the lords of the manor. Troutbeck is a hamlet chiefly noted for its cattle market, which serves a wide radius.

Grinsdale (C.) (3 m. W. from Carlisle stat.) is one of the smallest rural parishes in the county. It was intersected by the Roman Wall and Vallum, but there are now few traces. Before the time of Henry II. there was a church here under Lanercost; at the Reformation it went to ruin, no services being held until 1741. Bishop Nicolson recorded in 1703 that nothing was left of the church and chancel "except a good handsome stone table heretofore used for an altar". He also stated that "half of the churchyard seems to have been carried off by the river Eden," and that the parishioners must build a strong stone wall to preserve their dead from being carried down the river. In 1740 the church (St. Kentigern) was rebuilt, and much improved, in 1896; it is held with Kirkandrew's-on-Eden.

Haile (C.) (2 m. N.W. from Beckermet stat.) contains also the township of Wilton and part of the village of Beckermet. In 1266 it was taken by King John from John de Hale, "by reason of his trespass," and given to Ralf

le Bethum, the explanation apparently being that John refused to recognise the rights of the King to the presentation to the church of Haile. The property seems, however, to have remained with them long afterwards and then passed by marriage to the Ponsonbys. The Norman church was appropriated to Conishead Priory in 1345. When the plain building of unknown dedication was replaced about thirty years ago, a small Roman altar and an ancient cross were preserved by being built into the vestry wall.

Hardknott Castle (C.), on the mountain road between Eskdale and Langdale, has provided much material for disputing among antiquaries, for though the place had clearly been a stronghold of some kind, and was reputed as a Roman fort, the situation seemed so far away from any populous district as to make such an idea improbable, as it was 800 ft. above sea-level. The efforts of the two counties' Antiquarian Society, however, put all doubts aside. It was found that the camp was 360 ft. square, with a tower in each corner, and extensive buildings. Being on the direct road from Ravenglass to Kendal, and many other places inland, it possessed an importance now apt to be overlooked.

Harrington (C.), now an extremely prosperous little town, practically a suburb of Workington, owes its rise to the coal and iron trades, with something to shipping. The manor was given by the Lords of Kendal to the Harringtons, or Haveringtons, who were an important family in Cumberland and Westmorland. Afterwards it passed to the Curwens, who did much to develop the coal trade, but the progress in the iron and steel trades came from outside. The old church (St. Mary), a mean and unworthy building, although it was of ancient foundation, was largely swept away in 1884-1885. The principal reminder of the ancient history of the place is the

font, attributed to 1200; in the old church it was buil into the tower. One of the bells is dated 1670. Th present Rector (1920) has held the living for fifty-eigh years, a longer period than any other clergyman nov holding a benefice in the diocese of Carlisle.

Haweswater (W.) (7 m. N.W. from Shap stat.), being away from the usual tourist routes, is one of the leas known lakes. This is the more surprising as it is very beautiful from whichever point the view is taken, but i is best seen from the hills about Measand. Haweswate is the property of Lord Lonsdale, and boating is no allowed; it is almost cut in two near the middle by a tongue of land from the W., this making the High Water and the Low Water. The length of the lake i $2\frac{1}{3}$ m., with a breadth at the widest part of 600 yds and a maximum depth of 103 ft. opposite Nook Syke Mr. Jacob Thompson, the Westmorland artist, introduced portions of the lake and the surrounding hills into many of his pictures. Within the next few years, however, i is certain that Haweswater will be as greatly changed a was Thirlmere, as the Corporation of Manchester is apply ing to Parliament for power to purchase the lake and th whole of its watershed, extending to 30 sq. m., as means of adding to the water supply of the city.

Hayton (C.) ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Aspatria stat.), pleasantly situated parish on the road to the Solway, wa formed some fifty years ago out of the Aspatria area. It only ancient building is Hayton Castle, which, thoug now a farm-house, still retains many of its former features and is a very interesting structure. It suffered consider ably during the Civil Wars. Its history is inseparabl from that of the Mulcasters, Tilliols, and Musgraves, th latter living here for more than three centuries. Th modern church (St. James) is of a better character tha most village places of worship.

Hayton (C.) (2½ m. S.W. from Brampton stat.) pos-
sses a Castle Hill which is supposed to have been an
ıtpost for the protection of Edmond Castle, though this
sts solely on tradition. There was a pre-Reformation
ıurch (St. Mary), rebuilt in 1780, and again in 1888.
here were some curious customs connected with the
:hes. The lessees of the small tithes had three times in
e year to distribute ale among the parishioners, 48
llons altogether being given away. Little Corby,
ıugh, Fenton, Heads Nook, and Talkin are hamlets in
e parish.

Helsington (W.) (3 m. S. from Kendal stat.), which
s the village of Brigsteer as its centre of population,
ust have been of considerable importance many centuries
o, and, as the name indicates, it was the home or
ttlement of the Helsingas, who came from Sweden.
he principal house in the parish is Sizergh Castle, the
me of the Stricklands who for twenty-five generations
ve been resident in Westmorland. Migrating from
e part of Morland from which they take their name,
ey went to Sizergh about 1239, when William de
yrkland married Elizabeth Deincurt, and ever since
ey have lived at Sizergh, the descent having always been
rough the male line. The Castle tower is believed to
ve been built by Sir Walter about 1362, other parts
ing added at different periods. The members of this
l family have occupied high positions in the county,
l others represented Westmorland in Parliament, while
ey have had worthy representatives in the Army and
e Church, one of the latter being William Strickland,
shop of Carlisle, while Thomas was Bishop of Namur.
recent years the Castle was unoccupied, during the time
e owner, Sir Gerald Strickland, was Governor of
smania and afterwards of New South Wales. The house
cupies a fine situation, and contains almost priceless

family treasures, including pictures and manuscript
Sir Gerald modernised the house without interferin
with its historical features. The remarkable panellin
from the Inlaid Room was sold by a previous owner
the South Kensington Museum. Helsington church (S
John) was built in 1726, and afterwards twice restored.

Helvellyn (C. and W.) is the third highest mountai
in England (3118 ft.), Sca Fell Pike and Sca Fell bein
respectively 92 ft. and 44 ft. higher. It is not difficu
of ascent by any of the usual tracks provided reasonab
care is used, but great danger attends the attempt to wa
across Swirrel Edge and Striding Edge in mists or hig
winds. Both are narrow walls or ridges of rock, th
former connecting Helvellyn with Catchedecam. O
the N. side of Swirrel Edge lies Kepplecove Tarn, and o
the S., between the two Edges, is Red Tarn. It was o
the shore of this tarn in 1805 that the body of Charl
Gough, a young Manchester naturalist, was found after
had lain for three months, attended only by his little do
Gough lost his life while trying to cross from Patterda
to Wythburn in a hail-storm, and the pathetic incide
suggested the well-known poems, "I climbed the da
brow of the mighty Helvellyn," by Sir Walter Scott, a
Wordsworth's "Fidelity".

On the S.W. side the mountain may be easily climb
from Patterdale or Grasmere via the lonely Grisdale Tar
in the depression between Dolly Wagon Pike and Fai
field. Close by this tarn is a large stone, not ve
readily found, on which is an inscription recording th
fact that at that point William Wordsworth parted fro
his brother John when the latter was leaving on wh
proved to be his last voyage, his ship, the "Earl of Abe
gavenny," being wrecked in February, 1805, off Portla
Bill and almost all on board were lost. Another usu
route starts behind the church at Wythburn; a third

SIZERGH CASTLE

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om Thirlspot, while not the least pleasing though per-
aps the hardest, is from Stanah Farm at the end of St.
ohn's Vale, thence to the top of Sticks Pass, afterwards
riking directly to the right, and so over the rough
round till the summit is reached. There are also two
utes from Patterdale, one being by way of Greenside
lines, and the other reaching Striding Edge.

The views from the top of Helvellyn are more extensive
an can be gained from most of the Cumberland and
Vestmorland mountains, partly due to the fact that it is
ss hemmed in by other heights. On the E. the view is
osed by Cross Fell and the hills around Kirkby Stephen ;
the S. Morecambe Bay and the Irish Sea, with Black
ombe and thence to the Sca Fell group takes in a big
eep ; and to the W. the Solway and the Dumfriesshire
lls, with many heights in the nearer distance.

Hensingham (C.) (2 m. E. from Whitehaven stat.) is
e of the many districts flourishing as the result of the
al and iron trade development, and the shipping in
e adjoining town of Whitehaven. In this, at that time
ry remote, village was born in 1519, Edmund Grindal,
no became successively Bishop of London and Arch-
shop of York and Canterbury ; he was the founder of
Bees School. The church (St. John the Evangelist)
s built about 1790, but was replaced by a handsome
ilding a few years ago. Weddicar, formerly a hamlet
Murton, with a chapel of its own in the 13th century,
now part of the parish of Hensingham.

Hesket-in-the-Forest (C.) (2 m. E. from Southwaite
t.), as its name indicates, was within the Forest of
glewood, in which it must have been the central
tlement or village, and most of its history is associated
th the affairs of that once vast area devoted to sport.
six townships make Hesket one of the largest parishes
the county. Apart from its history there is little of

note, beyond the fact that it is one of the richest agricultural districts in Cumberland. The church, which stands close to the main road from Penrith to Carlisle, was recently restored. There was a chapel here under St. Mary's, Carlisle—9 m. away—in early days, the district becoming a separate parish in the time of Edward III. A curious tradition accounts for the erection of the first church (St. Mary's). Plague raged in the country districts, and when the people took their dead to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's the Mayor and citizens shut the gates against them, and from the walls ordered the bearers to take the bodies back. This perforce was done, and the burial took place at what was then known as Walling Stone. Afterwards the ground was properly set out, consecrated by Bishop Kite, and a chapel built. Eastward, near to the Eden, is Armathwaite Chapel (Christ and the Virgin), an ancient building which was rebuilt in 1688. Always very plain, and apparently for long periods allowed to remain in a sad condition, it has now been much improved. At Calthwaite, on the opposite side of the parish, a new church has been built, but the parish is undivided.

The most important building in the beautiful village of Armathwaite is the Castle, owned for a long time by the Skeltons, who in their day were among the first families in the county. John Skelton, Poet-Laureate to Henry VIII, is said to have been born here. An ancient sword was formerly preserved at Armathwaite Castle, and the tradition is that it was left here by Edward II. Other houses of note in the parish are Nunclose, now a farm-house, whose name preserves the fact that it was the gift of William Rufus to the nuns of Ermathwayte, otherwise Nunnery, in the adjoining parish of Ainstable ; Barrock Park, and Calthwaite Hall.

Tarn Wadling stood near the road leading from Hesket to Armathwaite; it was drained about a century ago and turned into excellent agricultural land. On its banks was Castle Hewin, the scene of the well-known Border ballad, "The Marriage of Sir Gawaine". Close to the Carlisle road stood the Court Thorn, the scene of the Ancient Forest Court held annually on June 11. The proceedings at this gathering appear to have been of a very picturesque character, ending with the procession of the Red Spear Knights, of whom mention is made in the account of Castle Sowerby.

Heversham (W.), described as *Euresham* in Domesday Book, has, so long as written history runs, been a place of note in South Westmorland. It was originally a very large parish, with three chapels of ease and seven townships, but two of the chapelries are now separate parishes. The village is in a pleasant situation on the road from Kendal to the S. The manor was part of the extensive domains of Tosti, Earl of Northumberland; afterwards it passed through many hands. One of these owners, William de Wyndesore, built Heversham Hall, and died there in 1384. The Hall is now a farm-house. Heversham is chiefly known for its church and Grammar School. There was a church (St. Mary) here in the 12th century, and it is mentioned in a charter of St. Bees in 1190, and also in the confirmation of certain churches given by Gilbert, son of Reinfred, to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, in 1200. After the dissolution the patronage was vested by Queen Mary in Trinity College, Cambridge. The church was to a large extent destroyed by fire "through the negligence of a careless workman," in the summer of 1601. After being rebuilt it was several times improved. The most noteworthy feature now is the Anglian cross-shaft, 56 ins. high and 11 ins. wide, built in the porch. The Rev. W. S. Calverley says that though the carving

is of the kind which appears on the crosses of Bewcastle and Ruthwell (Dumfries), "I do not know of any design so pure, so free from the possibility of any admixture of legend, amongst any of our recent discoveries". There is a sundial of the same kind of stone in the churchyard which is thought to be part of the original cross.

The Grammar School was founded in 1613 by Edward Wilson, Nether Levens, who provided exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. The present building is modern. The school has sent out a great number of boys who have become famous in the Church (including several Bishops), the Universities and the law. Hincaster, in this parish, is shown by the name to have been the site of a Castle, but of this no trace remains.

High Street (W.) is a long mountain range stretching from Troutbeck Valley to the Barton Fells, and along its entire length there was an important Roman road, portions of which can be still distinctly traced. Over a large part of it the red deer from Martindale Forest range without hindrance. It is a wild but most beautiful country-side.

Hilton-cum-Murton (W.) (3 m. E. from Appleby stats.), with its sentinel-like Murton Pike standing clear of the Cross Fell range, and rising to a height of 1949 ft. is another of the wide-spreading parishes reaching to the Yorkshire boundary. It is a geologist's paradise, with its vast expanse of High Cup (or Cope) Nick, the great natural battlements topped by Narrowgate Beacon. There are many indications of the once very prosperous but now non-existent lead-mining industry. The church (St. John Baptist) was built sixty years ago.

Holme (W.) shares a railway station with Burton, of which it was a part until 1864. Besides agriculture there are several industries in the village. The church

(Holy Trinity), built in 1839 as a chapel of ease, has within recent years been much improved.

Holme Eden (C.) is a modern parish taken from Wetheral and Hayton, with some manufacturing interests. The church (St. Paul) is modern, in the Norman style with a high tower, and was erected at the expense of Mr. P. Dixon, whose family have long lived in the neighbourhood. There is a fine Roman Catholic Church, built largely through the influence of the Howard family.

Holme Low or *Holme St. Paul's* (C.) (2 m. N.E. from Silloth stat.) was one of the districts taken from the ancient parish of Holme Cultram. It is very pleasantly situated to the E. of Silloth, and is entirely agricultural. The church (St. Paul), built in 1844, possesses some particularly good stained glass.

Holme St. Cuthbert (C.) (3 m. S. from Silloth stat.), standing on the shore of the Solway, was the western extremity of the once great parish of Abbey Holme. There was a Roman station of some kind at Mowbray, as shown by the numerous discoveries of stones both there and at Beckfoot. The church (St. Cuthbert) was built in 1845, but there was a chapel here before the Reformation.

Houghton (C.) (2 m. N.E. from Carlisle stat.) was formed from the parish of Stanwix. Except the church (St. John the Evangelist) there is little of note; this was built by subscription in 1840, and is of very pleasing appearance.

Hugill (W.), on the road from Kendal to Windermere, is the only ecclesiastical parish in the diocese without a definite name, the title being invariably "Hugill *or* Ings," and the two names are used indifferently. Ings is a township in the parish. There was a church before 1665; it was followed by one (St. Ann) erected by Robert Bateman, the "parish boy" of whom Wordsworth wrote:—

> At the church door
> They made a gathering for him, shillings, pence
> And half pence, wherewith the neighbours bought
> A basket which they filled with pedlar's ware.

He went with it to London, acquired wealth, built Reston Hall, in Hugill parish, and became a benefactor to his native place, but was poisoned by the captain of one of his own ships in the Straits of Gibraltar. Bateman's church was enlarged about forty years ago, and since that time has been restored. Early in 1881 a prehistoric fortified village, supposed to be British, was discovered on the farm at High Hugill. It covered nearly 2 acres, and in form was similar to one at Grimspound, on Dartmoor.

Hutton-in-the-Forest (C.) (2½ m. N.W. from Plumpton stat.), in a rich agricultural district, was so called to distinguish it from the numerous other Huttons in the two counties. As its name indicates, it is within what was the once vast Forest of Inglewood, the earliest known possessors being the Hotons, who were bow-bearers and rangers of the forest, one of the conditions of their tenure being that they should keep the forest of the Hay of Plumpton, and hold the stirrup of the King's saddle when he mounted his horse in the Castle of Carlisle. In 1605 the manor passed by purchase from the Huttons to the Fletchers of Cockermouth, who married into the Vane family, and it has since remained with them. The Hall is a very handsome mansion, with a large lake in front, and contains a choice collection of family treasures. There was probably a church here in the 12th century, and the present building (St. James) was erected about 200 years ago. Practically the only relics remaining of the old church are a portion of a cross and a slab with floriated cross. In 1867 the church was almost rebuilt by Sir H. R. Vane, Bart.

Hutton John (C.) (1½ m. S.E. from Penruddock stat.), on the road from Greystoke to Ullswater, stands in a beautiful situation, on the hill-side looking down the Dacre valley in one direction, and towards Mell Fell in the other. Originally the seat of the Huttons, who were said by Sandford to have been here before the days of Edward the Confessor, it passed by marriage to the Hudlestons of Millom, who still hold it. For a considerable number of years it was the residence of Mr. J. W. Lowther, when Speaker of the House of Commons. Hutton John was the last of the chain of Border towers which extended along the Eamont and Eden right away to Pendragon Castle, in the Westmorland valley of Mallerstang. Father John Hudleston, who had a large share in saving King Charles after the battle of Worcester, was of this family, and his portrait at the age of seventy-eight is preserved in the house. Another precious possession of the family is a clock, the gift of Princess (afterwards Queen) Mary, to her god-daughter, Miss Hutton, through whom Hutton John passed to its present owners.

Hutton Roof (C.) (4 m. N.W. from Troutbeck stat.) is one of the scattered townships in the parish of Greystoke, without any marked features, being entirely agricultural. The Rev. Theodore Bayley Hardy, one of the heroic figures of the Great War, was incumbent of Hutton Roof from 1913 to 1918. At the age of fifty he won, as an army chaplain, the V.C., D.S.O., and M.C., and died of wounds received in action.

Hutton Roof (W.), running with the Lancashire boundary, is a very hilly district. Formerly there was probably a large park, or chase, which is only kept in mind by the name of Park House. At Grass Slacks the late Bishop Ware found what was considered to be the site of a British camp covering two-thirds of an acre ; part

of another building was deemed to be the remains of Celtic church. There was doubtless a church at Hutto Roof at a very early period, as the manor was given b Ivo de Tallbois to St. Mary's Abbey, York, but nothin is known of any structure until 1757 when was built th chapel which thirty-six years ago was replaced by th present neat church (St. John).

Inglewood Forest (C.), the largest of its kind in th northern counties, has long since disappeared except b name. A royal possession from before the Conques successive monarchs divided it out into manors, whic were granted under a variety of obligations. The earlie records concerning it says it was "a goodly great forest, fu of woods, roe deer, and fallow, wild swine, and all manne of wild beasts". Deer were so plentiful that Edward is declared to have killed 200 bucks within a few day The forest took in practically the whole of the countr from the Eden in the E. to near Wigton in the W and from Carlisle in the N. to the Eamont in th S. The history of the forest provides some remark ably curious facts, and during recent years much historic material previously unknown concerning it has bee brought to light. In comparatively modern times it wa the property of the Portlands, who received a grant i 1696 ; in 1787 they sold it to the Duke of Devonshir who is still the overlord. The last tree of the forest fe on Wragmire Moss on June 13, 1823. It was an oa whose age was estimated at 700 to 800 years. Jefferson the author of the "History of Leath Ward," recorded i 1840 that he possessed "a cabinet the panels of whic were made of the heart of this fine old oak".

Ireby (C.) (3 m. S.E. from Mealsgate stat.) is one the numerous places in the two counties that were onc market towns but are now only villages. For Ireby th market charter was granted in 1237 to William de Ireby

and in the 16th century it seems to have been a formidable rival to both Wigton and Cockermouth. This is not surprising if the story of the historian Denton was true, that Ireby market was not only well supplied, but that the grain was sold by a larger measure and at a cheaper rate than at any market in the N. At High Ireby lived for a long time the famous John Peel, the hunter. There was a Norman church in the parish; in the building (St. James) erected in 1846 and since restored are some remains of old work, including font, piscina, and a monumental stone to the memory of John de Ireby.

Irthington (C.) (4 m. N.E. from Brampton Junction stat.) has many place-names showing its connection with the Roman Wall, which passes through the parish. There was an ancient castle, but the only trace now left is the motte. In the church (St. Kentigern) a good deal of Norman work remains, especially the chancel arch; much of the building material came from the Wall.

Irton (C.), one of the smallest rural parishes in the diocese, derives its name from the Irt which flows through the district, dividing Irton and the township of Santon-with-Melthwaite. In this stream for a long time pearl-bearing mussels have been found, though not for many years past. The Irton family held the manor from the time of the Conquest to about fifty years ago. Bishop Irton, of Carlisle, who died in 1292, was a member of this family. Irton Hall was built in the 14th and 16th centuries, and Samuel Irton in 1764 put it on record that he was "above twenty years collecting" the materials for a window in the family chapel. Santon is better known as the village of Holmrook, the seat of the Lutwidge family. A church was in existence in 1227; the present one (St. Paul) is modern. Irton Standing Cross ranks next to that of Gosforth both for size and preservation.

It is extremely ornate ; the shaft is 7½ ft. high, and th Rev. W. S. Calverley had no hesitation in declaring it t be " an Anglo-Saxon work of art ".

Isel (C.) (2 m. N.W. from Bassenthwaite Lake stat stands in a beautiful situation, away from the world, i the valley of the Derwent, a couple of miles below Bassen thwaite Lake. Its townships include Redmain, Sunder land, Blindcrake, and Old Park ; the first three bein scattered villages on the higher part of the parish. Ise Hall is a most imposing and striking building near th river, and both its situation and architecture show tha those who built it had security as their chief aim. Th oldest portion is of the time of Henry VI, and the re mainder is Elizabethan. Still more interesting is th church (St. Michael), with its Norman tower and chance arch. In the wall of the chancel is a brass to the memory of Sir Thomas Sands (1415). On the jamb of the S window of the chancel are three dials which are supposed to have been used to mark the canonical hours. Anothe very unusual relic is the " Triskele " fragment, one of th earliest devices on Christian monuments, and in the W wall of the porch is a spiral cross fragment.

Ivegill (C.) (3 m. W. from Southwaite stat.) is in an extremely pleasant district. The most notable house in the present parish, which was taken from Dalston, is High Head Castle. The first mention of it occurs in 1326, and licence to crenellate was granted to William L'Engleys six- teen years later. During the next two centuries there were numerous alterations and extensions, and the Richmonds who long held the property, made considerable alterations in the middle of the 16th century. The pele-tower was destroyed and the house rebuilt by John Brougham, who adopted the Italian style. A chapel was founded by L'Engleys at High Head in 1338, and this (or its suc- cessors) was used until 1868, when Ivegill and its neigh-

bourhood was made a separate ecclesiastical parish, and Christ Church was built at Ivegill.

KENDAL (W.) in its present form bears no relationship to its former boundaries, which included a large number of townships and chapelries. In the Roman era it was an important station, of which there are still remains at Water Crook. That this was a place of great strength may be seen from even a superficial inspection of the site, its measurements being 500 ft. by 380 ft. There were also forts at Castlesteads and Coneybeds. Then the Saxons and Normans had a great influence on the district, and century after century the town was the scene of important events. Early in the 14th century it became one of the centres (perhaps the first) of the woollen manufactures of England, and its trade was extraordinary, having regard to the times. This industrial pre-eminence was long maintained by means of the Guilds, while the Corporation, established under charter of Elizabeth in 1576, did much to foster trade, though not by methods that are regarded with favour to-day. Other times, other manners, and according to the period Kendal was always to the fore in commercial matters. The town has now a very varied range of industries, a diversity which helps to prevent the periodical depressions that come on districts dependent on one trade.

Laid out with more regularity than is usually the case even with places of less antiquity, "the old grey town" is in a picturesque district in the valley of the Kent. The Eastern side is crowned by the Castle. It was a Norman building of the late 11th or early 12th centuries, of stone from the local fells, with a good deal from the adjoining Roman ruins. The Castle was delivered into the hands of King John by Gilbert FitzReinfred, afterwards restored to the Lancasters, from whom it passed to the de Ross family and thence to the Parrs. It is commonly believed

that Queen Katherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII was born here. She certainly lived in the Castle, which remained in her family for more than forty years afterwards. Gradually it shared the fate common to most ancient buildings, and now only a few walls remain. The Castle estate is used as a public recreation ground.

Kendal Church (Holy Trinity) with its four chapels three of which belonged to the old families of Strickland Parr, and Bellingham, is one of the largest in the kingdom, and seats about 1400 people. Although tradition says there was a Saxon church here, direct evidence is lacking. There was a Norman church, which was frequently rebuilt in succeeding centuries. The town had formerly several chapels, but all have disappeared ; their places are taken by two large modern churches of St George (following a chapel so named and erected in 1754) and St. Thomas, and the chapel of Allhallows. The Roman Catholics have always been strong in Kendal and district, and have a handsome church ; other Nonconformist denominations have unusually interesting local associations.

Next to the old church the most striking building in the borough is the Town Hall. Its 16th century predecessor was the Moot Hall. More than half the cost of the present imposing structure was provided a little over twenty years ago by Alderman Bindloss, Mayor at the time. There are eleven bells in the tower. A large open space is provided in the grounds of Abbot Hall, an 18th century mansion formerly belonging to the Wilsons of Dallam Tower ; the estate was purchased by the Corporation for public purposes. Among the buildings in the vicinity are the Sleddale Almshouses, the Howard Orphan Home, and the Grammar School. The latter stands on the road to Oxenholme, and was founded by Adam Pennington in 1525 on a site near the church

KENDAL CASTLE

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n 1886 it came under a new scheme, and is now a very rosperous institution.

Kendal was the birthplace of many notable people. n addition to members of the Parr family there were arnaby Potter, Bishop of Carlisle; his nephew, Chris-opher Potter, Provost of Queen's College, and Dean of Worcester and Durham; Dr. Thomas Shaw; Dr. Anthony skew; Sir Alan Chambre, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; John Gough, the "blind philo-opher"; John Bell, who made a fortune of £200,000 the Bar; William Hudson and John Wilson, both oor boys who became famous for their knowledge of otany.

Kentmere (W.) (6 m. N. from Staveley stat.), the long arrow valley leading from Staveley to Haweswater, had p to almost within living memory the "mere" which orms part of its name, but it was drained and the land under cultivation, there being now only a large reservoir or the purposes of the mills. There was a Norman hurch here, if not a still earlier one. The present plain uilding (St. Cuthbert) has walls 5 ft. thick. Kentmere ill always be noted as the home of the Gilpins from the me of King John. One of them was Queen Elizabeth's mbassador to Holland, and his brother, Bernard Gilpin, he Apostle of the North, one of the finest figures in nglish ecclesiastical annals, was also born here. An-ther distinguished native was Dr. Airey, one of the 16th entury Provosts of Queen's. Hugh Hird, "the Cork ad of Kentmere," who was noted for his amazing rength, was also a native of the dale. The Hall is still he most picturesque building, with its massive tower.

KESWICK (C.) provides an interesting example of he modern taking the place of the old. The original arish of Crosthwaite was one of the largest in the two ounties, containing the whole of Derwentwater and

Thirlmere, part of Bassenthwaite, portions of some of th best-known heights, five townships, and three chapelries To-day the whole district is more generally spoken of a Keswick ; five of the outlying districts are now indepen dent parishes, and the town is divided into two parishe —Crosthwaite and St. John's. Keswick, though not i itself possessing special charms, is placed in one of th most beautiful localities to be found in Great Britain The view of the valley obtained from Castle Hill is of character not readily forgotten, with the whole of Der wentwater spread out below, and Bassenthwaite Lake an vale to the W. The hills which bound the horizo are, with the exception of Skiddaw and Saddleback, no too high to throw out of proportion the distances pro vided by the lakes, the Gables and Sca Fell being too fa away to have any effect. On the opposite side of th lake is the great Brandlehow Park, now in the ownershi and care of the National Trust, where with few restric tions all can roam at will. Behind are Causey Pike, Re Pike, Maiden Moor, and other hills in the group. T the S., Castle Crag seems to bar the entrance to Bor rowdale, and to the left rear are the Lodore ravine Gowder, Shepherd's, and Falcon Crags, with the Watend lath fells in the distance. In the summer season Keswic is one of the busiest places in the Lake District, especiall during the Convention week, when usually the accom modation both of the town and surrounding country fail to meet the demands. A point which no visitor t Keswick ever fails to reach is Friars' Crag—on which i a memorial to Ruskin—giving as it does exquisite view of the lake and its islands.

The mother church of Crosthwaite (St. Kentigern has many features of interest, and within the last five years many additions have been made during investiga tions and improvements. The church is closely associated

with the memory of Robert Southey, whose tomb is perhaps the most frequently observed among the contents of the church, to the neglect of such objects as the 14th and 15th century glass, the consecration crosses, the Radcliffe tomb, and the 14th century font. St. Kentigern is reputed to have visited this district early in the 7th century, and the church is dedicated to him. Keswick's other church (St. John) is modern—1838. The history of the district is largely bound up with that of the de Derwentwater and Radcliffe families, with the tragic endings in 1715 and 1745. The Radcliffe estates, which were very extensive in Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, were forfeited, and the two heads of the family executed for their share in the rebellion under the Old Pretender. The name of Lady's Rake in the neighbouring cliff perpetuates the story that Lady Derwentwater by that way escaped with the family jewels.

A little over a mile from Keswick is the Druids' Circle, 33 yds. in diameter, with thirty-eight rough-hewn stones, from 3 to 8 ft. high, and with ten other stones within. In the centre of the Market Place is the plain century-old Town Hall, of which the lower part is used as the market. Within easy walking distance of Keswick are the villages or hamlets of Applethwaite, Millbeck, under the shadow of Skiddaw, Little Crosthwaite, St. John's-in-the-Vale with its little church perched on a hill between the valleys of St. John's and Wanthwaite. The Congregationalists have had a chapel at Keswick for over two hundred years.

Killington (W.) (1 m. N.E. from Middleton stat.) was from the time of Henry III associated with the family of Pickering, several of whose members occupied important offices in the State. The Hall was built by them in the 15th century; its tower is now in ruins. There was a chapel in the time of the Pickerings, but it

was not until 1585 that the district became a separate parish. Afterwards the building was greatly altered by successive restorations or rebuildings; the dedication is unknown.

Kirkandrews-on-Eden (C.) which ecclesiastically is held with the adjoining parish of Beaumont, was apparently a place of some importance in Roman times, being on the Roman Wall. There is no church here, though half a century ago people were living who remembered a Norman chancel arch standing. Now there is nothing save the name to indicate the former existence of a church.

Kirkandrews-on-Esk (C.) (1 m. from Scots Dyke stat.) is a large parish, in its old form 20 m. long and 3 to 4 m. broad; but Nicholforest is now a separate ecclesiastical parish. From its position it was frequently raided by the Scots, as it was practically in the centre of the Debatable Land on the Western Marches. The 15th century tower was destroyed in 1827. Scots Dyke, in the Middle Quarter, indicates the boundary between England and Scotland; it is 4 m. long. At Nether Township was Solway Moss, or Sollom Moss, where was fought the important battle in 1543, when 10,000 Scotsmen were defeated by less than 2000 English under Sir Thomas Wharton. This place was also the scene of the irruption of the Moss in the winter of 1771, when 500 acres were covered by the moving bog; now it is one of the most fertile places in the neighbourhood. The church (St. Andrew) was built in 1637, taking the place of a much older structure; it was rebuilt in 1775, and again in 1893.

In common with the adjoining parish of Arthuret, Kirkandrews (which, however, has practically all the works) has quite changed its appearance since 1914, through the development of what is usually called "the

Gretna works". After the outbreak of the war the Government found it necessary to establish great munition works in various parts of the country ; and a very large part of this extensive area was taken for the purposes of one such Government factory. For several years thousands of men and women were working night and day, first for raising and equipment of the vast works, and afterwards to produce munitions of many kinds. Far-spreading and valuable farms were taken at very short notice, and within a few months the face of the countryside was entirely altered. The whole of the district from Annan to Longtown became a Government possession, and inns and shops were carried on by servants of the State. This, however, is a story which is still far from complete, though practically all the warlike activities have ceased.

One of the most noted of the old Border strongholds was Liddel Strength, or Motte, in Moat township. It is mentioned in local records as the "Piel of Ledel" in 1310. Standing on a steep hill overlooking the river Liddel, and so facing Scotland, it gives a clear outlook in every direction. But while records of the building show it to have been a stronghold at the beginning of the 14th century, a Roman road passing the entrance takes us much beyond that point, while other evidences exist to prove that it was used as a Border castle in the 14th century. Only earthworks now remain.

Kirkbampton (C.) (3 m. S. from Burgh stat.), like many parishes in that part of the county, bears many traces of the Roman occupation, and also of the means which had to be taken to withstand the attacks of the moss troopers. Among its possessions are the remains of the foldstead, where the cattle were safeguarded during the raids. The church (St. Peter) is a most attractive one. There was a building on the site as early as 1195, and

the present chancel arch and N. door are as left by th Norman builders. The tympanum over the N. entrance i one of the five examples of such work in the two counties it is not in as good condition as the others. One of th rectors, the Rev. Thomas Story, held the living fo over sixty years (1679-1739), and is said to have burie every parishioner who was living in the parish at the tim of his induction.

Kirkbride (C.) is a typical Holme parish. It manorial history is largely that of the lords of Wigton and later of the Dalstons. There was a Norman church parts of which remain, and a good deal of the materia came from the Roman fort, of which no traces are left Country churches were often in a sad state when Bisho Nicolson made his historic visitation (1703-1705), and a to Kirkbride he declared that he "never yet saw church and chancel in so scandalous and nasty a condition" This could not be written now, for the church (St Bridget) may be said to be almost a model of its kind.

KIRKBY LONSDALE (W.) is in a most delightfu district, this being, as the name implies, the church town of Lunesdale. Previous to the Reformation the town wa an important centre, both ecclesiastical and commercial having a large market, and the ancient cross is stil preserved. The bridge across the river, known as Devil' Bridge, may have been the work of the Romans, or more probably of the Normans. In the minds of the country people its erection is attributed to Satanic influences and a hole cut by the water in the limestone, at a poin a few hundred yards away, bears the name of the Devil' Neck Collar. The stone is the boundary mark between Lancashire and Westmorland, and on the bridge was formerly a sundial bearing the words "Feare God, Honour ye Kynge, 1633".

On a high bank above the river is the church

(St. Mary) which may have been of Saxon origin ; it certainly is not later than the end of the 11th century. There are three massive Norman arches in the nave, with beautifully carved capitals, and a Norman door leads to the belfry. Other parts of the church are Tudor, but the tower is still older. In the Middleton Chapel is a mutilated effigy of a knight in armour, and in the vestry are some portions of the 15th century rood screen. The late Lord Bective spent about £10,000 on a restoration over fifty years ago, and the church is a very fine one of its type.

The Grammar School was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards received numerous gifts, including several benefactions at Queen's College, Oxford. The school produced at least two Senior Wranglers, John Bell and Richard Bickersteth. The manor was the property of St. Mary's Abbey, York, and was granted by Queen Mary to the Carus family ; it is now the property of Lord Lonsdale. Underley Hall, the residence of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., is in a charming park half a mile away from the town, and was rebuilt ninety years ago. Lupton, a large civil parish, is still ecclesiastically attached to Kirkby Lonsdale, the little chapel being built about half a century ago.

KIRKBY STEPHEN (W.), a quaint old-fashioned town near the head of the Eden Valley, has in recent years been developed considerably as a holiday resort. Formerly it was a very large parish, containing ten townships. Apart from its importance as an agricultural centre, and the fact that it has beautiful hill and river scenery, the town provides less of note for the visitor than might be expected ; it has lost many of the home industries which once flourished. Its market and fairs were granted in 1172, but few of the old customs connected with them are now observed. The Grammar

School, founded by Lord Wharton in 1556, is unde a modern scheme entirely for girls. Between th Market Place and the church are the Cloisters, erecte a century ago from a legacy by John Waller, a nativ of the town, who spent his life in the Navy.

The church (St. Stephen) is by far the most importan building in the town, and to the antiquary provide much that is of more than common interest. Founded according to tradition, in the 8th century, it has ofte been rebuilt and altered, until the modern structur probably has little resemblance to any of its predecessors The Musgrave and Wharton Chapels contain memorial of members of those families, and there are also man fragments of ancient stones—cross-shafts, hog-backs cross-heads, etc.—some of them being pre-Norman The most important relic was found during the re storation of 1870. This is part of a cross-shaft o white sandstone, and is known as "The Bound Devil" It bears rude carvings representing a semi-human figur bound at the hands, legs, and body. This stone ha formed a topic for much controversy among archæologists Professor Collingwood considered that "the workman ship and design suggest a rather late date of Scandinavia influence," but Professor Stephens fixed the date a about A.D. 700.

Hartley is a pleasant village on the E. of the river The Castle is now a farm-house, but there are remains o the ancient stronghold. The place gave the name t the old family of Harcla, of whom Sir Andrew, wh was executed for high treason, was the most notabl member. It passed to the Musgraves, who in 191 sold the property after possessing it for fully 400 years At Kaber, on the opposite side of Kirkby Stephen, thos engaged in the insurrection known as the Kaber Rig Rising are supposed to have had their meeting-place

the plot had an inglorious ending, several of the participants being hanged at Appleby. The pedestrian going towards Mallerstang, and shortly before reaching Nateby, will find it well worth while to spend an hour in exploring the beauties of Stenkrith. Here the Eden has cut its course beneath the rocks, making a number of channels through which the water rushes at terrific speed in flood time.

From near Nateby and in other parts of Kirkby Stephen can be seen the large stones which give the name of Nine Standards to a hill several miles away, marking the boundary between Westmorland and Yorkshire. Farther W. there is Wharton Hall, the home of the Wharton family from the time of Edward I, but after the pathetic end of the last of his line, the notorious Duke, it was sold with other property to the Lowthers. While it has lost many of its former characteristics, it is still a fine building, though reduced to the uses of a farm-house. Winton, another of the villages in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, is chiefly notable as being the birthplace of two eminent authors, Dr. Burn, the historian of Westmorland, and Dr. Langhorne, Prebendary of Wells, and a prolific writer.

Kirkby Thore (W.) provides material for much research within its boundaries, though the march of agriculture and commerce has abolished some that was of special interest, while the development of gypsum quarries has not added to the picturesqueness of the higher portion. The Hall, now a farm-house, is said to have been built out of the ruins of Whelp Castle, not far away, and many Roman and other remains have been found. A mile to the E. the Roman road, which can easily be followed from Appleby, comes to an end near Powis House, and on the opposite side of the road leading to Long Marton is the site of a Roman camp which was

cut through when the Eden Valley Railway was constructed in 1861.

The church (St. Michael) is an ancient building, with intimate associations with Dr. Thomas Machell, Master and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, the earliest historian of Westmorland. He was Rector of Kirkby Thore for twenty-two years prior to 1698, and his collection of manuscripts may be said to have formed the basis on which all writers of local history afterwards had to depend for their primary information. There are some reminders of Roman work in the building. The handsomely carved pulpit, the font, and altar rails were all gifts of the Machells, and the font bears their arms. The history of the church goes to 1273. Tradition says that the bell in the tower came from Shap Abbey at the dissolution ; while another version is that it was going from the London founders to the monastery but never got beyond Kirkby Thore.

Kirkland (C.) (3 m. N.E. from Culgaith stat.), though one of four places of the same name in Cumberland, is the only parish. Being away from the lines of communication, and with only great stretches of fell behind, Kirkland is not much visited, yet it has many claims to notice. It is the most southern parish in the county along the Pennines, and formerly included also Blencarn, Skirwith, and Culgaith, the two latter being now separate parishes, but Kirkland and Culgaith are served by the same vicar. The history of the parish is on record for more than six centuries. The church (St. Lawrence) was erected in 1880 on the site of one built in 1768 ; its only item of antiquarian interest is a 13th century effigy of a man in armour, supposed to represent one of the Flemings, who have long owned the manor. There were formerly important lead mines in the parish, but this industry is now extinct. The Roman

Maiden Way, from Kirkby Thore to Northumberland, runs across the slope of Cross Fell through Kirkland.

Kirklinton (C.) (4 m. E. from Longtown stat.), also known formerly as Levington and Kirklevington, is a long narrow parish extending 11 m. on the S. side of the Lyne. Its name was given to the important family of Levington, from whom it passed to the Musgraves and thence to the Dacres. Kirklinton Hall is a modern mansion built on the site of an ancient castle. The church (St. Cuthbert) was Norman in its origin, and built largely from Roman material obtained from the Wall ; there is a Norman arch and many other reminders of the remote past. Hethersgill (mission church of St. Mary) and Middle Quarter are villages in the parish. In 1873 Westlinton and part of Rockcliffe were formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish with the name of Blackford, a church (St. John Baptist) having been built near the Carlisle to Longtown road a few years previously.

Kirkoswald (C.) is one of the most attractive parishes to be found along the Eastern fell-side, whether for scenery or historical associations. Once a market town, its interests now lie entirely in agriculture. The ruined Castle stands among the fields, away from the main road to Park Head, but still shows that when perfect it was a splendid mansion and stronghold. Founded in the opening years of the 13th century by Randulph Engayne, it afterwards became the property of the Morvilles, Multons, and Dacres ; Sandford described it as in his time "one of the fairest fabricks that ever eyes looked upon". It stood for 400 years before being dismantled by Lord Dacre of the South, and the portraits of the Kings of England were taken to Naworth by Lord William Howard ("Belted Will").

At the entrance to the village from the W. a fine view is obtained of the College, the home of the Fether-

stonhaughs since 1613. It was, as its name implies, used as the residence of twelve priests attached to the collegiate church, and part of the original building still remains. Considerable alterations have been made by Colonel Fetherstonhaugh, the present owner, who among other changes has destroyed the old pigeon house, of a type once common in the two counties, but which has now almost disappeared. The owner has removed to the greater shelter of the hall an ornate stone, bearing the arms of the Dacres and others, which up to a few years ago was in an outside wall. The house contains many very valuable possessions, including a portrait of Charles I presented to the family by Charles II in remembrance of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, who died for the royal cause.

On the opposite side of the road, on the top of Bell Hill, and 200 yds. away from the building to which it belongs, is the church tower. The church (St. Oswald) stands sheltered at the foot of the hill facing the holme, and from its W. end there issues a spring which flows into a well. There are many Norman, 13th century and other early specimens of work, including a Norman font. The church was considerably altered and improved in 1914, this being made possible by Colonel Fetherston-haugh giving up his rights in the chancel.

Staffield Hall, at the extreme north-western end of the parish, was once the home of the Staffols, and was long in the possession of the Aglionbys, being only sold along with the Nunnery and other property in the autumn of 1919. Several other interesting old homes in the parish have now dropped to the rank of farm-houses. Haresceugh is one of the extinct castles of Cumberland. Its walls fell in the spring of 1866 ; now there are only mounds and portions of walls to be seen.

Kirkstone Pass (W.) is known to most visitors to

Lakeland for the roughness and steepness of the climb, whether from the Windermere or Ullswater sides. In about 2 m. the road rises from 600 ft. above sea-level to 1500 ft. at Kirkstone Top, where is quite erroneously said to be the highest house in England. The rambler to whom time is not precious may find pleasanter ways of getting to Kirkstone Top than by keeping to the highway. He may divert at Hartsop, walk up the fine though in places rough Thresthwaite Glen on to the moorland; or by ascending Hayesgill to Hayeswater, and skirting the little lake now used as a source of supply for Penrith, he can climb the sharp fell-side at the head, and then keeping to the right easily reach Kirkstone Top. A profitable extension may be made by going forward after getting to the top of the fell from Hayeswater for the sake of the beautiful but little-known view down Woundale, and the fine country to the S. and W.

Lamplugh (C.), a large parish among the fells, once had the honour of housing a King—David of Scotland, who during his residence in Carlisle in 1136 stayed at Lamplugh with Ranulf de Lyndesay. The district, though still to a large extent agricultural, has important iron mines. Lamplugh Hall was probably built in the time of Henry II; it has long been a farm-house. The Lamplughs were for several centuries an important family in the county, and took a large part in its affairs, as well as in those relating to the Borders. Kelton, Winder, Murton, and Rowrah are all hamlets in the parish, each largely dependent on the iron mines. There was a church at Kirkland at the beginning of the 13th century, and the St. Bees Register contains 14th century charters relating to this parish. When the position was changed to the present site is not known, but the edifice (St. Michael), restored in 1870, is an unusually fine village church.

Lanercost (C.) (2 m. E. from Brampton stat.) has only one place of note—its Priory. This, however, has been well described as "the architectural gem of the diocese". Founded by Robert de Vallibus, Baron of Gilsland, in 1169, it is in a beautiful situation, the Abbey grounds being entered by a Norman gateway, with the W. front and doorway in view. Much of the history of the northern counties had its origin at Lanercost, for time after time, from 1290 onwards, the Abbey was ravaged or attacked by the Scots. Here Edward I stayed in 1306-1307, shortly before his death on Burgh Marsh, and there have been many other noteworthy visitors, including Robert the Bruce and David, King of Scotland. The Priory (St. Mary Magdalene) has a stirring and oft-times sad story. The parish church is part of the Priory building, and contains many things, both ancient and comparatively modern, of great interest, linking with singular closeness the present with the far-off times of the Vallibus, Vaux, Dacre, Howard, Parr, Greystoke, and other famous old north-country families.

Langdale (W.) is a very delightful holiday place. The Pikes, Bowfell, Wetherlam, and other mountains in the immediate vicinity give the Langdales, Great and Little, a character of their own, and they are a never-failing source of pleasure to the lover of natural scenery. Dungeon Ghyll is one of the best known of the Lakeland waterfalls, and, like so many other scenes in the district, was noted by Wordsworth in his poems. While natural beauty abounds, there is also great industry in the dale, arising from the gun-powder works and extensive quarrying for slates. The parish has historical associations with the Parrs, Penningtons, and Philipsons. The church (Holy Trinity), one of the ancient chapels of Kendal, and later under Grasmere, is modern; there was certainly a chapel here in 1571, as shown by an indenture still in existence.

Langwathby (C.) is on the opposite side of the Eden from Edenhall, of which it was anciently part, and the two livings have apparently always been held together. The name is usually supposed to mean "the town on the long wath," though this has often been disputed. Like so many other manors in the district it was owned by Fitz Swein, but afterwards returned to the Crown, and Edward III gave it to Alexander, King of Scotland, among other properties. The only building of interest is the church (St. Peter), a plain low structure erected in 1718 on the old site, with an enlargement in 1836. On the N. side are preserved some interesting specimens of the armour the parish had to provide for the purpose of local watch and ward.

Lazonby (C.) until less than forty years ago included the ancient chapelry of Plumpton Wall. The manor has had an interesting history; it belonged successively to the Stutevilles, Morvilles, Multons, Dacres, and Musgraves, the latter selling it, in 1913, with Kirkoswald and other manors, to Sir F. Ley, Bart. It is a pleasant village rising on the western bank of the Eden, but there are few ancient remains. There was a church here prior to 1272, and the list of Rectors is unusually complete. The present church (St. Nicholas) on the hill near the railway, a particularly neat structure, was built in 1865 on the site of predecessors; there is a 14th century grave slab in the nave; part of the ancient churchyard cross remains, and a feature is a handsome cross to commemorate the reign of Queen Victoria.

Levens (W.) (2 m. N. from Heversham stat.) is unique among north-country mansions by reason of the remarkable gardens of the Hall. The Tudor mansion is an extension from a tower built by the de Redmans in the late 12th century. Sir Daniel Fleming described it in 1671 as "a faire house on the south side of the river

Kent, the habitation of the Bellinghams, who have en joyed it for several descents". Previously it was th home of the Redmans, and from the Bellinghams it passe to the Grahmes, and so to Sir Alan Bagot. The interio is noted for its fine chimney pieces, that in the drawin room being declared by high architectural authorities t be one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. The fam of Levens lies rather in its gardens, which are regarde as among the finest specimens of topiary work in England They were laid out by M. Beaumont, a Frenchman, wh was gardener to James I, and who resided at Levens for considerable time. Doubtless many people see no wisdo in cutting trees into the similitude of birds and animals but that does not detract from the picturesqueness of th gardens. Levens was also once noted for its Radis Feasts and the consumption of morocco, a kind of excep tionally strong beer brewed at least twenty-one yea before using. Nether Levens Hall was built near th end of the 16th century, but there was a house on thi site before the end of the 12th century. It is now farm-house. The Gothic church (St. John the Evangelist was built ninety years ago at Beathwaite Green. Th only other building of note in this charming district i the Institute, built as a memorial of King Edward' Coronation.

Long Marton (W.) is a charmingly placed villag overlooking the widespread Eden Valley. At the rear i a long range of fells, with the village of Knock at th foot of Knock Pike, one of the three sentinel-like hills i the district, the others being Dufton and Murton Pikes There is also, a little off the road to Appleby, the smal village of Brampton, whose Hall, though plain and sadl disfigured in recent years, is worth a visit. In the centr of Long Marton is an unusually fine Village Hall, th gift of the then rector. The church (SS. Margaret an

ames), on the opposite side of the Trout Beck, is a ne old building, with many important archæological eatures. There are two Norman tympana over the S. nd W. doors. Part of the tower is Norman, and there re numerous other remains of about the same period.

Longsleddale (W.) (6 m. N. from Burneside stat.) is long valley running almost parallel with Kentmere rom a few miles to the N. of Kendal till it reaches Shap ells. The district provides some fine walks, while fell rambling can be enjoyed to an unusual extent with ifety on its rocky side. There are only two hamlets, if ey can be given even that name, for Stockdale and adgill only have five or six houses between them, apart om the scattered farms. There was cultivation in the ale at a very early period, as shown by the grants of nd by the Lancasters, and in the 16th century there ere two or three fulling mills. There was a chapel rior to 1712, when it was rebuilt and a cemetery con- crated. The present church (St. Mary) was erected early sixty years ago.

Lorton (C.) (4 m. S. from Cockermouth stat.) stands one of the pleasantest valleys in Cumberland, with background of high fells to the S., W., and E., and rummock Lake beneath. It was for centuries merely a apelry of Brigham, and became an independent parish recently as 1883. Apart from the charming country- de there is little of note, the church (St. Cuthbert) being very plain building, but the graveyard has to afford pulture for the people in the more remote parish of ttermere. It was here that Wordsworth found in- iration for one of his best-known poems, "A Yew ree, Pride of Lorton Vale".

Loweswater (C.) (5 m. S. from Cockermouth stat.) was rmerly part of the parish of St. Bees, and the manor longed to the Lords of Egremont. A good agricultural

district, with fine fell scenery. There was a church h
early in the 13th century; the present building
Bartholomew), built in 1827, was enlarged and gre
improved in 1884. Mockerkin, a hamlet in the par
has a tarn of 12 acres which tradition says is on
site of a former village and castle. Loweswater La
though rather away from the usual track of visitors,
very picturesque surroundings. It is 1½ m. long
½ m. broad. Scale Force, which flows into Crummo
is in this parish.

Lowther (W.).—To speak of "Lowther" in W
morland or Cumberland is usually to indicate the Cas
by far the largest, most palatial, and finest building of
kind in the two counties. Unlike most other histo
houses, Lowther has always remained in one fam
though six centuries ago there were three distinct fami
all owning land in the parish. Gradually the Lowth
bought up the possessions of the others, so that practica
the whole area, as well as most of that on the other s
of the River Lowther in the parish of Askham, belo
to them. The present Earl averred to the writer t
the family were at Lowther long before the Conque
it is sufficient to say that from very early days its me
bers have taken an active, and usually a foremost, p
in the affairs both of Westmorland and Cumberla
They were long the dominating factors in local polit
and every one acquainted with the history of the t
counties will readily admit that no family has done
much to assist commercial and agricultural developme

The Castle, supposed to be the fourth building on t
same commanding site, presents two sides widely d
similar in style, that on the N. being built, a lit
over a century ago, by Sir Robert Smirke, a Cumbri
in the embattled style, while that on the S. is sugg
tive of a cathedral. The interior is a storehouse

LOWTHER CASTLE

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magnificent possessions, gathered from all parts of the world by generation after generation of Lowthers. The library contains many rare books, while the gallery holds priceless pictures by old masters. The local pride of the Lowthers is also strikingly indicated by a special gallery containing nothing but the portraits of north-country worthies. In the galleries on the S. front are specimens of sculpture by English masters, and many Roman altars and other ancient remains from different places in the two counties owned by the family. The gardens are extremely beautiful, and the largest in the north-western counties. Few houses have received as guests so many famous and distinguished people as Lowther; these included King Edward, the German Emperor on two occasions, and the present King and Queen in October, 1919.

The church (St. Michael) stands in the N. park; its foundation goes back to 1320, but two well-preserved hog-back tombstones still remain in the churchyard, and the Norman arches indicate that there was a church here much earlier. The church contains many memorials of the Lowther family, and their mausoleum is in the churchyard. Lowther School, at Hackthorpe, was once a noted institution; one of its pupils was Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle. Hackthorpe Hall is now a farm-house. Melkinthorpe is a scattered township on the E. side; much of the land in the township of Whale, on the opposite side of the parish, has in recent years been taken into Lowther Park, which is one of the largest in the N. of England—nearly 7 m. having to be traversed between the N. and S. gates.

Mallerstang (W.) (5 m. S. from Kirkby Stephen Stat.) is a long, lonely, but very charming valley running from Kirkby Stephen (of which it was until recent times a chapelry) to the Yorkshire boundary N. of Hawes

Junction. The Eden rises on an eastern fell near the head of the dale. At Castlethwaite are the ruins of Pendragon Castle, which was last restored by the Countess Anne Pembroke. Its originator is traditionally believed to have been Uter Pendragon, who unsuccessfully endeavoured to change the course of the Eden. The money lavishly spent by the Countess was wasted, as the Castle was dismantled by the Earl of Thanet twenty years afterwards and now not much beyond the ruins of the tower can be distinguished except by experts. Still less is to be seen of Lammerside Castle, nearer to Kirkby Stephen and on the other side of the river. The church (St Mary) has interesting associations with the Countess Anne, who, as is recorded on a stone tablet over the door, restored it after it had long been in a ruinous state and also endowed it.

Mansergh (W.) (2 m. N. from Kirkby Lonsdale stat. is a picturesque district. The manor was part of the widespread domain of Torsin, and passed through a number of families. Rigmaden is a beautifully situated mansion overlooking the Lune. Another very old family connected with the parish, the Conders, of Terry Bank have lived here since the time of Elizabeth. The church (St. Peter) is modern, on the site of a chapel built nearly two centuries ago.

Mardale (W.) (9 m. W. from Shap stat.) provides a succession of delights to pedestrians on account of the many fine moorland walks to be obtained from it. Kidsty Pike and Harter Fell at the top of the dale can be seen for long distances, and two tarns, Blea Water, and Small Water, are very beautifully placed among the fells. There is only one good road to the hamlet—that from Bampton, by the side of Haweswater, but tracks lead to Longsleddale and Kentmere, and over the fells to Troutbeck, Ullswater, and Shap. A church stood here long

before a time of which there is written history, but there are 16th century remains. The present building (Holy Trinity) was erected between 1730 and 1740; it is a very quaint structure, notable for its small size, 31 ft. by 16 ft., and its axe-trimmed beams. The church is almost surrounded by old yews. For over four centuries the family of Holme were the chief landowners, and were known as the Kings of Mardale; the last of the male line died a few years ago. When the Manchester water-works scheme is completed the whole of this valley will be changed, the church and most of the lower houses being submerged by the raising of the level of Haweswater.

Martindale (W.) (9 m. S.W. from Penrith stat.), a large but sparsely populated parish, was formerly a chapelry of Barton. It consists of three valleys radiating from the shores of Ullswater—Fusedale, Boardale, and Howgrain, and the latter at the top divides into two other dales, Rampsgill and Bannerdale. The country throughout the locality is wild, but includes some of the finest in the Lake District, and an endless variety of walks for the pedestrian who does not fear plenty of hard work. From time immemorial there has been in this parish a forest where the red deer have roamed over the fells, not by any means confining their wanderings to the parochial bounds, as they go for many miles down to Haweswater and over the High Street fells generally. This is one of the three places in England where red deer are found in their wild state. One of the others is the National Park of Gowbarrow, on the Cumberland side of Ullswater; and the third is on Exmoor. In the 18th century deer hunts were common in the district, and were enjoyed by the Bishop of Carlisle (Nicolson), the Duke of Norfolk, and others. Now that form of sport is unknown, but the deer are kept up to the full number of

about 300 head. They belong to Canon Hasell, of Dalemain, the lord of the manor, but the Earl of Lonsdale has a long lease of the forest, and a few years ago built a handsome bungalow in Rampsgill, near the centre of the forest. Pedestrians often meet with these wild and usually timid creatures, and a score or more of the deer together at a little distance are a fine sight. Occasionally they become very dangerous, and should be given a wide berth. Martindale has two churches. The modern one (St. Peter) is at the top of the Hause dividing Howtown from the other valleys. The ancient chapel, now only used on the rare occasions of funerals, stands in a secluded part of Howgrain. It was rebuilt in 1633.

MARYPORT (C.) under its present name is quite a modern town, but any visitor to the Brow Top will readily see that it was a highly important place during the Roman occupation. The site of the camp, though now almost covered by grass, still provides evidence of its value when the legions had possession of the district. It was a centre whence roads radiated to all parts of Cumberland. A great number of altars and other stones from the camp and its vicinity are still preserved at Netherhall and Carlisle, while coins and other relics of the occupation have been discovered during quite recent times. Ellenfoot was the name of the hamlet from which the present prosperous town grew ; but this was changed in 1791 to Maryport, in honour of the wife of the hen lord of the manor. The Senhouses of Netherhall have done much for the development of the town, of which they own the greater portion. The construction of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, in 1840, may be said to have started the modern commercial history of Maryport. The Elizabeth Dock of 1857 became inadequate for the needs of the port, which had developed a shipbuilding trade in addition to the overseas and

coastwise trade, and the Senhouse Dock was opened in 1884. Since that time, in spite of temporary fluctuations owing to the inevitable variations of the local trade, the town has continued to prosper.

Maryport was until 1760 part of the parish of Cross Canonby. In that year St. Mary's Church was built; it has since been frequently altered and improved and is now a particularly fine building. The "Seamen's Church," dedicated to Christ, is on the quay. The Presbyterians have had a church at Maryport almost as long as the Established Church, dating to 1776. Netherhall, for centuries the home of the Senhouse family, stands in a beautiful situation close to the town, and thither antiquaries from all over the world have come to see the unrivalled display of Roman and other remains collected entirely from their own property by successive lords of the manor.

Matterdale (C.) (4 m. S.E. from Troutbeck stat.) is a typical dale village, but more beautifully placed than most, on the moorland roads from Troutbeck and Greystoke to Patterdale. Apart from its small and ancient church (1573, and several times improved) there is little of note, but no one would willingly pass by without pausing to inspect the primitive structure, with its beams still showing the marks of the adze. The little octagonal font belonged to Greystoke until 1703, being afterwards used as a cheese-press at Dockray, then utilised as a sundial in the churchyard before being placed in its present position. The old pitch-pipe is preserved on one of the walls. In the early days burial had to take place at the mother church of Greystoke, 7 m. or more away, but it was often the experience in winter that the journey could not be made over the open moors, and in 1580 Bishop Meye granted parochial rights to the chapelry. The deed of consecration has no mention of dedication.

Melmerby (C.) (4 m. E. from Langwathby stat.) is one of the smallest of the fell-side parishes. Formerly it was very secluded, the only outlet to the E. being by the rough track over Hartside Fell to Alston, but when the new coach road was made about a century ago the prosperity of the district greatly increased. The manor has a long and interesting history through the Wigton, Parving, and Threlkeld families, whose home was at the Hall, situated in a well-wooded dell to the E. of the main road. The church (St. John Baptist) was an important one, Sir Robert Parving about the middle of the 14th century having founded and endowed a college of eight chantry priests, but it does not seem to have been long in existence. From the records that remain of it, the old church—demolished when the present one was erected in 1849—appears to have been an interesting building, but not many remains of it are left. Along the fell in this parish the Roman road called Maiden Way passed from Kirkby Thore over the Pennines into Northumberland. Some parts of it may yet be traced.

Middleton (W.) has a history extending to the time of Ketel, third Baron of Kendal, and for a long time possessed some quaint customs. Middleton Hall has been in the possession of the Moore family since the reign of Edward III ; the earliest portion of the interesting structure was built about the middle of the 15th century, but there was a pele-tower at least a century earlier. One of the Roman roads passed through Middleton, and a cylindrical milestone found near the church is still preserved. The church (The Holy Ghost), originally a chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale, was built in 1634 ; this was followed by a barn-like structure superseded about forty years ago by a more worthy building.

Milburn (W.) (3 m. E. from Newbiggin stat.), was until about the middle of last century merely the

eastern chapelry of Kirkby Thore, but there was a church (St. Cuthbert) here in early Norman times, and many pieces of work of that period remain, including two dials. In other ways it is an interesting fell-side church. Though nothing concerning it remains except the written record, there was also a chantry here, belonging to Shap Abbey. Howgill Castle, now a farm-house, standing high on the fell-side, can be seen from points many miles away. It was obviously built with an eye to safety during the times of the marauding Scots, there being facilities for securing the safety of both cattle and people. Some of the walls are nearly 11 ft. thick, and there is also a hidden chamber popularly regarded as a "priest hole". The house has an attractive history, its owners having included the Lancaster, Sandford, and Honeywood families.

MILLOM (C.) cannot be regarded as a beauty spot of the two counties, and does not claim any special merits beyond those provided by its industries. It has, however, an interesting history, for the Lords of Millom exercised royal rights for centuries, and the Hudlestons retained the property for 500 years. This is one of the oldest families in the country, claiming a descent from five generations before the Conquest, and they held a remarkable place in the government of the north-western counties. It was Father Hudleston who was confessor to King Charles. With the exception of Workington probably no town on the Cumberland coast-line has progressed more than Millom during the last fifty years. The deposits of hematite ore have proved fabulously rich, and many fortunes have been gained, thanks in a great measure to the great enterprise of owners and lessees. At Hodbarrow an enormous tonnage is taken every year from a place which thirty-five years ago was covered by the sea at high tide. In the township of Birker

and Austhwaite are the Stanley Gill and Birker waterfalls and several large tarns. The name of Chapel Suken suggests an ancient place of worship, and there is a tradition that the tarn is the site of a submerged church or village.

Millom Castle naturally figured largely in the affairs of past centuries. In 1292 the title to the estate was proved by the Lord of Millom ; forty years later Sir John Hudleston carried out large works, and in 1600-1622 the great tower was erected. In 1644 it was partly destroyed by the Parliamentary forces. There are considerable ruins, and the tower, 50 ft. high, is standing ; the walls are 7 ft. thick. On the marsh near the Furness Railway is the Hangstone, bearing the words : "On this spot stood the gallows, the ancient Lords of Millom having exercised Jura Regalia within this Seignory". The church of Holy Trinity was given by William de Millum before 1200. Nothing is known of the original building, but when the church was restored in 1874 some Norman piers were found ; 14th century windows, and an early 15th century font, are also preserved, with a table tomb of Sir Andrew de Hudleston (1494) and his wife. There is a mutilated oak effigy of a man in armour supposed to be another Hudleston knight. The arms of the family appear on a 15th century cross in the church. There is a daughter church of St. George, with the mission of St. Luke at Haverigg. The Roman Catholics have a handsome church at Millom, especially notable for its fine arch spanning the altar.

Milnthorpe (W.), formerly part of Heversham parish, is a bright little town on the road from Kendal to Lancaster. It has in the centre a church (St. Thomas) of graceful design, built in 1837, and greatly improved a little over thirty years ago. There are also a number of public buildings of more than average note, including

the Bindloss Cottage Homes and the Tattersall Almshouses, but few objects attractive to the antiquary.

Moresby (C.) was greatly developed as to its mineral resources by the Lowthers and through the facilities for shipping at Whitehaven. While an attempt was made by Denton, the first historian of Cumberland, to derive the name from "one Maurice who first seated himself here," good reason exists for seriously doubting it, although there was a Hugh de Moriceby here early in the 13th century. The Romans had a station here, and portions of it are still in fair preservation close to the church (St. Bridget); indeed that building may be said to stand within the camp. The church of 1822 (restored 1885) was erected near the site of the old one, of which the chancel arch stands in the churchyard. In this parish is the village of Parton, on the coast, where there is a small port, with iron and engineering works.

Morland (W.) (2½ m. S. from Cliburn stat.) lies snugly in the Lyvennet Valley, on the road from Penrith to Orton by way of Crosby Ravensworth. It is a large parish still, but until recent times included the present parishes of Great and Little Strickland. At a much earlier period Bolton was also included; now its townships are Morland, King's Meaburn, Newby, and Sleagill. The church (St. Lawrence) is a very ancient foundation—probably one of the oldest in the county. Much of it was rebuilt in 1896. There are some Norman and pre-Norman remains, and a few that are supposed to be Saxon. Among the contents of antiquarian interest is a 17th century wooden shaft almsbox with iron lid, and some 16th century carving on the choir stalls. At Newby, a little over a mile from Morland, is the ancient Hall, now a farm, which retains some of its ancient characteristics, and over the front is a slab bearing the coat of arms of the Nevinsons.

Mosser (C.) (3 m. S. from Cockermouth stat.), agricultural district to the S.E. of Cockermouth, was o of the chapelries of Brigham, and there was a ri chantry in the time of Edward VI. The old chur (St. Philip), built in 1773, was replaced by a new bui ing in 1891.

Muncaster (C.), though now somewhat out of t world, is a most interesting and picturesque district. has escaped the industrial revival shared by neighbouri parishes N. and S. The more common name in c records is Mulcastre. For several centuries the distr has belonged to the Penningtons, of which the late Lo Muncaster was the last male representative. They w a powerful family in the 13th century, when William Pennington married the heiress of Benedict de Molecast Long before that time the Romans were here, and Wa Castle is believed to have been a Roman bath, but t Penningtons lived here before they built Muncas Castle about 1242. The Castle was begun in the fi half of the 14th century, and in 1461 Sir John Pe nington entertained Henry VI, who left what is descrit as "a brauve workyd glasse cuppe," with the promise ti "your family shall prosper so long as you preserve t glass unbroken"—a tradition very similar in its terms that associated with the Luck of Eden Hall. Th years later, after the battle of Hexham, Henry was ag at Muncaster, but this time as a deposed King. T Castle was practically rebuilt in 1783, and enlarged nea a century later.

The church (St. Michael) was greatly restored, b certainly not improved from the antiquarian point view, in 1874. On the S. side of the church is a cr of red sandstone 4½ ft. high in a modern socket. T cross is said by the Rev. W. S. Calverley to be Scan navian, and other antiquaries attribute it to Irish Viki

ork of the 12th century. Part of the church walling Norman, but much of the old work was dispersed forty ears ago. Birkby is a hamlet in the parish about 3 . E. of Ravenglass. On Birkby Fell are the ruins of hat has been declared to be the Danish Settlement of rnscar, with a circumference of 3 m. Chapel Garth believed, from its name, and from ruins found nearly century ago, to have been the site of an ancient apel.

Mungrisdale (C.), or St. Mungo's Dale (3½ m. N.W. om Troutbeck stat.) is out of the world, being off the ute to any place except by the little-used road from eswick to Caldbeck. In the church (St. Mungo), an attractive building erected about 150 years ago, is bell, which probably came from Greystoke, and ose date is attributed to 1491. The three decker lpit is in the middle, and the seats face N. and S. It s in this dale that the Souter Fell mirage was seen rice (1743-1745), as described under the name of that ountain. High up in the hills above Mungrisdale is ales or Bowscale Tarn, a sheet of water to which poetic ence has given attributes that it cannot claim.

Natland (W.) (1½ m. S. from Oxenholme stat.) has its chief antiquarian possession the Roman station at ater Crook, known in the time of the legions as Con-gium. There are records of a ruined chapel at Nat-d in 1680 ; afterwards two buildings stood on the site, d gave place to the present church (St. Mark), built a memorial to Mr. W. D. Crewdson. In the parish is e Diocesan Home for Waifs and Strays. The busy nction station at Oxenholme is partly in Natland ; se by, the house now used as a farm was the home of e Archers, a family which had a considerable share in al affairs for a long period several centuries ago.

Naworth Castle (C.) (1 m. E. from Naworth stat.)

will always be entitled to fame as the home of L
William Howard, the "Belted Will" of the "Lay
the Last Minstrel". There was probably a pele-tow
from the 10th century, but the earliest record of
Castle is obtained in 1355, when Ralph, Lord Dacre,
tained a licence to "make a castle of his mansion here
It was afterwards greatly enlarged and improved, par
with materials brought from the ruins of Kirkoswald a
Irthington Castles. Subsequently there were many fi
round Naworth, incidents to which Leonard Dacre l
variety by seizing the Castle because of his chagrin wh
the property had passed to his nieces, Anne Dacre, w
of the Earl of Arundel, Mary, wife of Lord Howard
Walden, and Elizabeth, wife of Lord William Howa
these husbands being the three sons of the Duke of N
folk, who had become the guardian of the heiress
The Queen sent Lord Hunsdon to apprehend Leon
Dacre; there was a battle near what is now known
Hell Beck. The usurpers were defeated and fled to
continent, where they died as prisoners. Naturally su
a building was bound to have a great share in the Bor
strife century after century, and many entertaining sto
are associated with it. In 1844 there was a serious f
which did a great amount of damage, some of it irrep
able. Naworth is one of the most striking and pictures
castles in the two counties.

Nether Denton (C.) (1½ m. N.E. from Low R
stat.) was part of the great Barony of Gilsland, and
longed to the Denton family for a long period. T
Hall is now a farm-house; it has a 14th century tow
with walls 6½ ft. thick. There was a church here so
after the Conquest; it belonged to the monks of Wethe
The present edifice (St. Cuthbert) was built in 1866
the site of one which was in existence two centu
previously.

NAWORTH CASTLE

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Netherton (C.) ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Maryport stat.), which few years ago was formed out of the parish of Dearham, mprises several colliery villages, but the district is actically a suburb of Maryport, from which it is separated the river Ellen. A fine church (All Souls), with accmmodation for 600 people, was built about thirty-five ars ago. Ellenborough, on the higher side of the dis-ct, was an important town in the Roman era, and many ars and other stones now preserved at Netherhall were und here. It has shared in the industrial development the district, but apart from Ewanrigg (or Unerigg) all, overlooking the Solway, there are few buildings of erest. The history of the Christian and Law families closely associated with the place.

Newbiggin (W.) is separated from Cumberland by e Crowdundle Beck, near which are quarries believed th good reason to have been worked by the Romans. is a delightfully situated village, with the Hall and the urch close together in the centre. These are the only ildings of note in the parish. The manor came into e possession of the Crackanthorpes in 1219, by marriage th Emma, the heiress of the de Newbiggin family, and ey still own it. The Hall, obviously built as a place great strength, some of the walls being 12 ft. thick, s somewhat modernised by the late Mr. W. Crackan-orpe, who, however, left on the tower the stone effigies two soldiers, so that at a very short distance a stranger uld suppose that there were watchmen on guard. er the door is reproduced in quaint characters the old ord that—

> Christofer Crakenthorp men did me call,
> Who in my tyme did build this hall
> And framed it as you may see
> One thousand five hundred thirty and three.

tween the Hall and the highway has stood a church

for certainly more than 600 years ; the present build (St. Edmund) was erected in 1853, and a niche on S. side of the chancel was preserved. This was form the burial place of the Crackanthorpes.

New Hutton (W.), midway between Sedbergh Kendal, was once joined to Old Hutton as one par but the division took place in the reign of Edward The name of Hutton-i'-th'-Hay, part of the parish, sh that there was once a chase here. The church Stephen), dating from 1739, was rebuilt 1820, but present church only dates back some thirty-eight yea there was a school here 250 years ago.

Newlands (C.) (3 m. S.E. from Braithwaite sta formerly a chapelry of Crosthwaite, was once an import industrial centre, the royal mines of Goldscope Dale Head producing, in the Elizabethan era, enorm quantities of copper and lead under the operations Daniel Hechstetter and his company of skilled Gern miners, many of whose descendants still reside in two counties. Now the district is devoted to agricultu while many summer visitors find it a delightful home holiday purposes. The coach road from Butterm through Keskadale passes through Newlands. T ancient chapel was succeeded by the small present chu of unknown dedication.

Newton Arlosh (C.) (2½ m. N.W. from Kirkbr stat.) is notable principally for its fortified church (St. Jo the Evangelist). Standing within a short distance the shallow estuary of the Eden, which could be cross by invading Scotsmen at certain states of the tide, t church was built more than six centuries ago, quite much to provide a place of refuge for the people the district as for the purposes of worship. It is still or a small place, but apart from the tower was once or 27 ft. by 12 ft., with extremely thick walls. The

ndow was only 11 ins. wide, and all the windows are ll small and set high in the walls. The tower has ree storeys, with massive walls and narrow slits for the uble purpose of use by archers and giving light and air. the dissolution the church was allowed to go to decay, d so remained until it was restored in 1843. Apart m the church the most interesting building in the rish is Raby Cote, now a farm-house, once the seat the Chambre family. Its builders made free use stones taken from the mother church of the Holme, d some finely carved lettering from the same source, nich is placed both upside down and not in proper quence.

Newton Reigny (C.) (2½ m. N.W. from Penrith t.) derives its name from the ancient family of Reigny, nose known history went back to the 12th century. om them it passed to Robert Burnell, who was at the ne time Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Chancellor, d Lord Treasurer, and he held by the military service nich was common to many manors in Cumberland. ne picturesque Catterlen Hall, on the opposite side of e river Petteril from Newton, was the home of the ux family, and it is one of the most interesting of the ny old pele-towers and manor houses on the southern le of the county, though now reduced to the rank of a rm-house. Over the door is the record that "At thys ne is Rolande Vaux lorde of thys place and builded is hal in the yr of God 1577". The church (St. John), ough several times restored, especially thrice during the th century, has been treated more tenderly than many ildings which have passed under the hands of modern ilders. The most noticeable feature is the Norman cina, with some peculiar piers of the arcades. On one the roof timbers still preserved, and known as "the rpenters' beam," is the inscription in crude letters,

"The Naymes of the carpenters that have bylt thys r
Ad Dni 1585, Vide licet, John Atkenson of Cater
and Hennere Bymert". The characters, all cram
and quaint, are deeply cut as far as "Caterlen," but
last name is very indistinct.

Nicholforest (C.) (2 m. E. from Penton stat.),
of the old parish of Kirkandrews-on-Esk, extends
10 m. along the Liddel and Kershope, these being
divisions between England and Scotland. The
church (1774) of which the dedication is unknown,
rebuilt in 1866, and is a handsome structure for s
a remote district. Isolation would seem to have charm
the late vicar retired in 1915 after having charge
the parish for fifty-three years.

Old Hutton (W.) (4 m. S.E. from Kendal stat.), wh
is joined to Holmescales for civil but to Preston Patr
for ecclesiastical purposes, has much in common w
New Hutton. The ancient chapel was demolished
1628, and its ugly successor, built in 1799, was superse
a little over forty years ago by a neat Gothic struct
(St. John Baptist). The antiquity of the religi
foundation here is evidenced by the inclusion of a Tu
window from the first church, while the plate inclu
a silver chalice of 1459. Bleaze Hall, once the sea
the Batemans, is a farm, but it still has some qua
carving and a particularly fine moulded ceiling in rema
ably good preservation.

Ormside (W.), anciently called Ormeshead, somew
out of the world, is a large parish on the uplands, 4 m.
from Appleby, but possesses important historical asso
tions. The only building of note in the parish,
church (St. James), is well worthy of a visit. As is
case in so many Cumberland and Westmorland distri
it is built on the extreme edge of the parish, close to
Eden, though there is no bridge across the river. Th

is probably a primitive church here soon after the Con-
est, and the names of most of the rectors from 1294
e known. Some of the present fabric has been assigned
the early 12th century. Among the unusual features
a double piscina and a squint ; and the church was
parently occasionally used as a place of refuge during
e Scottish raids. More than a century ago there was
nd a specimen of ancient work to which the name of
e Ormside cup was given, which has for many years
en in York Museum.

Orton (W.) (3 m. N.E. from Tebay stat.), on the road
m Kendal to Appleby, was once a market town (and
l possesses a Market Hall), the charter having been
nted by Edward I, while the fairs were conceded by
iver Cromwell in 1658. The town stands at the foot
the steep Scar, on which was one of the chain of
cons in the times when such means of signalling were
essary. Before Tebay was formed into a separate
ish Orton was 10 m. long and 8 m. broad, and it still
ludes the distant hamlets of Greenholme, Langdale,
l Bretherdale. The late owner of Orton Hall during
last twenty years greatly improved the appearance of
district by extensive planting and other changes.
Burn, the distinguished Chancellor and historian of
stmorland, was for about half a century vicar of
ton, and this is one of the few parishes in the N.
ere the clergyman is chosen by a large body of the
ishioners by open voting on a fixed election day.
e church (All Saints) dates to the 13th century, but
many alterations and rebuildings have left few traces
the former structures, one of the windows and the
ina being the only old features readily noted.

Ousby (C.) (4 m. E. from Langwathby stat.) has little
laim attention from the stranger whose interest lies
ely in modern concerns, but to the student of history

the parish has some attractions. The church (St. Lu certainly takes us back to 1245, but the present build has only existed about sixty years. The most noticea feature in the interior is an oak figure of a Crusad 7 ft. long, in mail armour, usually accepted as a repres tation of the founder of the church. Its date has b attributed to the 13th century, which at least agrees w the known history of the church. In Bishop Nicolso time the tradition still remained that the man was outlaw who lived at Crewgarth, on the north-west side of the parish, and that he was killed while hunt at a place still known as Baronside. There is an obvi objection to the truth of this story, as outlaws had to content with much less than effigies in churches.

Patterdale (W.) (14 m. S.W. from Penrith and 8 from Troutbeck stats.), at the head of Ullswater, deri its name from St. Patrick, and it was anciently kno as Patricksdale, from the tradition that the saint on occasion visited the valley and baptised the people. memory is also preserved in St. Patrick's Well, by roadside between Glenridding and Patterdale. Thi one of the most beautiful places in the Lake Distr being almost surrounded by the high fells, with U water in the foreground. The church (St. Patric built in 1853, is the successor of probably two othe but the only association with them now preserved is p of the early 13th century font. In the churchyard the root and stump of a once celebrated yew tree, wh fell in a great storm in 1883. The Hall, in a form state the home of the Mounseys, Kings of Patterda has for nearly a century past been the seat of Marshall family. The grounds contain a remarka collection of trees brought from all parts of the wor which flourish in the mild air of this sheltered pla At the foot of Kirkstone Pass is Brothers Water, one

the smaller lakes. Among the hills above Hartsop is Hayeswater, a lonely tarn now utilised as a water supply for Penrith; and another beautiful small sheet of water is Angle Tarn, reached by a walk over the rough fell or by Boardale Hause from Patterdale. The district provides a remarkable choice of long walks, and a robust pedestrian might spend a fortnight in tramping without covering more than a small portion of the same ground twice.

PENRITH (C.) is one of the most pleasantly situated towns in the N. of England, and its characteristics readily explain why its sons and daughters invariably retain such a deep affection for it when circumstances take them away from the old town to live in districts less quiet and beautiful. Although suffering the fate of many rural communities, with few manufacturing industries and finding its population slowly declining during the last two or three decades, Penrith is progressive in many ways, and its streets and buildings bear little resemblance to what existed in the middle of last century. While chiefly dependent on agriculture, it is the centre for a great and growing trade in live stock, and especially the fine pedigreed and dairy shorthorn cattle for which Cumberland and Westmorland are famous. There is a curious blending of the ancient and the modern, as objects of antiquity may be found in almost every direction.

For several centuries the town was a royal manor, which passed ultimately to the Duke of Devonshire, and the Castle now in ruins was once the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. It was probably begun in the 14th century, and added to from time to time, a tower being built by Bishop Strickland, one of the greatest benefactors the town ever had. Since the time of Cromwell, the process of decay has gone steadily on, but in 1913 the people awoke to the fact that in the

stately ruins of their Castle they had a valuable asse
They purchased the estate from the railway compan
and set to work to preserve but not to restore. As
result of the excavations, portions of the building whic
had been buried for centuries were found to be almo
perfect ; and at the time of writing many interestin
finds had been exposed, including some parts of th
original building which were not known to exist. Th
exigencies of the war temporarily stopped the work, bu
in due time it will be completed, and the surroundin
grounds laid out for pleasure purposes, and as a wa
memorial.

Penrith was probably one of the earliest places visite
by the missionaries after St. Cuthbert's time, and the
are very early records of a church. In 1719 it becam
necessary to rebuild the old church (St. Andrew) excep
the tower, which was altered though not improved. Th
building is plain in its form, yet the most is made o
such features as lend themselves to ornamentation. Th
eighteen pillars which support the gallery (two having a
some time been taken away) are unique, in that eac
consists of a single stone brought from Crowdundle,
Westmorland quarry which was worked by the Roman
In the centre on the S. side is a very valuable windo
containing portraits of Richard Plantagenet, Duke o
York, and Cicely Nevill, his wife, daughter of Ralph
Earl of Westmorland. These have been said to be th
only existing portraits of Richard and Cicely. I
another window on the N. side is a crowned portrait o
Richard III. In the vestry are elaborately carved stone
bearing the coats of arms of the Pickerings, Moresby
and others. In the churchyard are the celebrated Giant
Grave and Giant's Thumb. The former, which is no
in its original position, consists of two upright shafts, th
pillars of broken ancient crosses, with four hog-bac

THE GIANT'S GRAVE, PENRITH

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ombstones between. The Thumb is a rose cross (now nuch mutilated), placed on a modern base, on which is eproduced the inscription formerly on the cross. Christ Church at the N. end of the town was built in 1850, nd greatly improved a few years ago.

Close to the Parish Church is the Grammar School. t was established about 1340, and revived by Queen Elizabeth, in whose honour it was named. In 1915 the uilding was deserted by all but the younger scholars, he seniors going to the large Secondary School erected eyond the Castle. Another ancient school was the gift n 1661 of William Robinson, a London merchant, who as a native of Penrith. Half a mile from the centre of he town is a well-preserved plague-stone, a constant eminder of the visitations of the pestilence from which enrith sometimes suffered.

The Beacon Hill, which rises on the E. side of the own to a height of nearly 1000 ft., was a little over a entury ago changed from a bleak bare fell by being enclosed nd planted with trees by Lord Lonsdale. It was until he war thickly wooded, and a delightful resort in ummer, but war demands for timber caused the Govern-ent to send a company of Canadian woodmen, who cut own many thousands of trees for use in France and sewhere. On the summit is the Beacon, where the re was last lighted to arouse the country-side when the bels were in the district in 1745. Another reminder that event exists in the church, where two handsome ndelabra hang from the ceiling. These, as the in-riptions on them relate, were the gifts of the Duke of ortland to his tenants of the Honour of Penrith in re-gnition of their services in defeating the rebels. Among e town's other possessions of antiquarian and historical terest are Gerard Lowther's house and Dockray Hall, ch with handsome carved oak. Carleton Hall, at the

southern extremity of the parish, and Hutton Hall, ne the centre of the town, both possess local, personal, ar historical associations.

Plumbland (C.) (2 m. E. from Aspatria stat.) known throughout Cumberland as a place with a curio anomaly in the position of its church (St. Cuthbert), f as the local rhyme runs,

> The greatest wonder that ever was seen
> Is Plumbland Church on Parsonby Green,

Parsonby being one of the four townships into whic the parish is divided. It is supposed that there w some place of worship here as early as 880 ; there is sti a considerable amount of Norman and Early Englis work preserved, and a pre-Norman hog-back. The paris has largely shared in the development of the coal d posits in the district. Warthol or Warthall, now farm and formerly a manor house, once, according tradition, depended on the cast of a card by the gamest owner.

Plumpton Wall (C.), until recent times part Lazonby parish, contains some of the most importa Roman remains in the county at Voreda, or Old Penrit on the W. of the road from Penrith to Carlisle. It w first put among local records by Camden in 158 and many writers have since dealt with the conditio of the site as they knew it, for the place seems f centuries to have been used as a quarry for the localit The fort occupied a position of great tactical streng and importance. Many altars and other stones have bee found on the site or in the immediate vicinity, as recent as 1908. The E. gate of the fort is visible from th highway, and others can readily be traced. Plumpto Wall guarded the road from S. to N., and also to th Roman Wall. The late Professor Haverfield's opinio was that it held a cohort of 480 men, and that the

was probably a garrison here as early as A.D. 146, if not at a prior date.

Plumpton Park was an important portion of the Forest of Inglewood. It was disparked in the reign of Henry VIII, and it is a matter of local history that "Jack-a-Musgrave, a metled man" having obtained a lease of it for 100 years "planted five of his sons at five several houses in it, and many tenants besides". Afterwards it passed to the Earls of Annandale, who sold it to the Lowthers. Plumpton Hall is now a farm-house. The dingy, barn-like chapel built in 1767 was dismantled a few years ago, and a large and handsome stone church, (St. John the Evangelist), in the style of a Border stronghold, erected on part of the site.

Ponsonby (C.) (3 m. N.E. from Sellafield stat.) has belonged to the Stanleys since 1388, and during the whole of the time the family has descended without a break through the male line. The Register of St. Bees contains much almost unknown material relating to the Stanley and the Punson (or Punzun) families. Ponsonby Hall is a handsome building erected about 1780, and containing many ancient possessions of the family. The St. Bees Register also indicates that there was a church here in the 12th century, and in the present modern building (of unknown dedication) there is 13th century work, while in the nave is a brass perpetuating the memory of the daughter of Sir Thomas Whyst, 1578.

Preston Patrick (W.) (2 m. E. from Milnthorpe stat.), now principally noted for its gunpowder and other industries, has a history extending to the Conquest. There was an abbey here, afterwards removed to Shap, and its property at the dissolution occasioned much trafficking. There was probably a chapel after the Reformation, but it was not until 1781 that Preston Richard was separated from Burton. The church (St. Patrick) was rebuilt on the old

site in 1852; in the churchyard are the remains of a ye which was described as being "very old and decayed in 1692. The second part of the name of the paris is supposed to have come from Patrick de Culwen.

Preston Richard (W.), in the ecclesiastical parish o Preston Patrick, derives the latter half of its name fro the long succession of persons who bore the name o "Richard de Preston," it is said for 200 years without break. The district is an attractive one, and there ar numerous mansions in the neighbourhood. Ephrai Chambers, F.R.S., the originator of the system of ency clopædias, who lies in Westminster Abbey, was born a Milton in this parish.

Raughton Head with Gaitsgill (C.) (4 m. W. fro Southwaite stat.) is a beautiful district in the vale o the Caldew. There was here a chapel of ease of Castl Sowerby at an early date, and tradition represents it a having been thatched with bracken. It was rebuilt i 1678, and again in 1760. A new church was erected i 1881. At Gaitsgill, on the side of the valley overlookin Rose Castle, is a district church (St. Jude).

Ravenglass (C.), part of the parish of Muncaster was probably the oldest seaport in Cumberland. It wa used in that way by the Romans, who made roads to i from Westmorland by way of Hardknott, while they had a highway along the coast passing through Raven glass. There is now no trade, but the village is a favourite summer holiday resort. Even its ancient marke has gone, along with the fairs which were opened and closed with picturesque ceremonial. Ravenglass is the terminus of the miniature railway running for about 7 m. into Eskdale, which was reopened in 1915. The gullery established by the late Lord Muncaster is one of the most notable and extensive preserves of its kind in the kingdom.

Ravenstonedale (W.), locally called "Rissendel," is an extensive parish extending from the edge of Orton to the Yorkshire boundary at Sedbergh. While other parishes are divided into townships, the four portions of this are known as angles. Politically and socially Ravenstonedale has had much to do with the making of Westmorland history during many centuries, partly by reason of the notable men who have had their birth in or associations with the parish. In the matter of interesting customs, too, Ravenstonedale cannot be outdone. The privilege of sanctuary nominally existed here long after it had ceased elsewhere, the rope of the sanctuary bell continuing to hang beneath the church tower, where it could easily be reached by the fleeing fugitive. The juries of tenants sat at the manor courts, which were held in the chancel of the church, and there were many other manorial customs that must have been more picturesque than comfortable. The manor originally belonged to the Priory of Watton, Yorkshire, and at the dissolution was given by King Henry to the Archbishop of York. Subsequently he transferred the reversion to the Whartons, from whom it passed by purchase to the Lowthers. The Fothergills have for many centuries been among the chief property owners in the parish; they founded and endowed the Grammar School—now used for elementary education. Their members included a number of men who attained to high positions—Thomas was Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; another Thomas was Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of his University; while his brother George was Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

The church (St. Oswald) has many features of exceptional interest. The seats, instead of facing E. in the usual manner, are set N. and S. The pulpit is a fine specimen of the old three-decker. The present building

was erected in 1744, but not quite on the same sit as its predecessor. Nonconformity has flourished her almost longer than at any place in the county, th Presbyterians having had a chapel in the dale since 166 The late Mr. John Fothergill, Brownber, built a sma but ideal church (St. Aidan) at Newbiggin, at the norther end of the dale, in 1892, and subsequently that distric was made into a separate ecclesiastical parish. St Helen's Well, some distance from Newbiggin, is tradi tionally associated with an early chapel.

Renwick (C.) (4 m. E. from Lazonby stat.), high u on the eastern fell-side, remote from the world, is mor interesting by reason of its past history than for any presen attractions. Andrew de Harcla was once the owner o the manor, and it passed on his attainder to Rober Eglesfeld, the founder of Queen's College, Oxford, wh settled it on the College, and Queen's still has a practica concern in the parish. The church (All Saints) wa always a plain one; it was rebuilt in 1733 by th parishioners, and not before it was needed, Bisho Nicolson in 1703 having found it in a disgraceful state In 1846 it was again rebuilt, and the late Rector muc improved it by the work of his own hands. An estat at Scale Houses is credited with freedom from tithe becaus a 16th century owner slew a cockatrice, but nobod has yet succeeded in fathoming either the facts or th origin of the story, nor has anyone identified th mysterious creature.

Rockcliffe (C.) from its name would be assumed t be a picturesque district, but it is in a low-lying country, with half a dozen hamlets between the Eden and the Scottish border. The western part lies along th marsh formed by the estuaries of the Eden and Esk, an is a favourite haunt of naturalists. Its manorial histor is unusually attractive, partly by reason of the families wh

owned the district, and also by the political movements in which it was concerned. The earliest mention of the Castle is in 1539, when it belonged to the Dacres. Thirty years afterwards it was seized by Leonard Dacre, but a few months later he had to make his escape to Scotland. Afterwards it was an important factor in the watching and warding of the West Marches. The church (St. Mary), a good specimen of the Decorated style, was built in 1848, and much improved in 1881, when the spire was added. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, over 6 ft. high, and more than 2 ft. across the arms, rudely worked with the pick instead of the chisel.

Rose Castle (C.) (2 m. E. from Dalston stat.) has been the residence of the Bishops of Carlisle since 1230, in which year the manor of Dalston was granted to Bishop Walter Malclerk. Since that time there have been many changes. Bishop Halton is supposed to have built the first stone tower in 1297, this being probably necessitated by the raid by Wallace, when the country for many miles round Carlisle was devastated. Three years later Halton entertained Edward I for several weeks, and Robert Bruce stayed there for three days. Afterwards the place was burnt by the Scottish King, and it is probable that the same fate befel part of the building in 1345. In the Civil Wars the Castle was attacked and captured by the Parliamentary army, and made into a prison. Three years later great damage was done during the fighting between the Royalists and the Parliamentary army, so that soon afterwards it was described as "a decayed castle". Then with much other property it passed into civil hands, but in 1660, after the Restoration, the Castle was returned to its former uses. There were many other vicissitudes before the peaceful experiences of modern times.

Rydal (W.) (6 m. N.W. from Windermere stat.),

though lacking the busy character of Ambleside on th one hand and the air of spaciousness of Grasmere o the other, is one of the jewels of Lake scenery. is set in a valley hemmed in by high hills, wit Rydalmere in the bottom, and no one can be surprise that a man of Wordsworth's temperament had a enthusiastic love for the dale. At Rydal Mount H lived for thirty-seven years, wrote many of his mos important poems there, and it was the place of h death. Rydal Hall, in a beautiful situation over looking the lake, has always been associated wit the ancient family of le Fleming, who are supposed t have come in the Conqueror's train. Early in the 11t century they obtained large properties in Westmorland Lancashire, and Cumberland, many of which they stil hold. Some members of the family had important part in directing the affairs of the two counties during severa centuries, and their muniments contain much historica material of great value. The church (St. Mary) wa built in 1824 by Lady le Fleming. The picturesqu village of Loughrigg is in Rydal parish, across the lak in the direction of Langdale.

Saddleback, the popular local name of Blencathra (from the supposed likeness to a saddle), is 2847 ft. above sea-level. Though easy of access from Keswick and Threlkeld, it is not so often climbed as many other mountains in the district. From the inn at Scales the summit is not difficult to reach, though on Sharp Edge there is need for great care. Fine views of the mountains are obtained, given ordinary weather, but mists are frequent. Scales Tarn, of which Scott in the "Bridal of Triermain" wrote—

> Never sunbeam could discern
> The surface of that sable tarn,
> In whose black mirror you may spy
> The stars, while noontide lights the sky—

ROSE CASTLE

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s really a shallow sheet of water, but the height of the urrounding crags give a very gloomy appearance to the arn, which may also be reached from Mungrisdale.

Sca Fell Pike and *Sca Fell* (C.) are the two highest nountains in England, being respectively 3210 and 3162 ft. above sea-level. Although only three-quarters of a mile divides the two summits, they are separated by the Mickledore Chasm, which is difficult to traverse. While the views from the summit are very extensive, hey lack some of the attractions to be found on many nountains of lesser height. This area is the Mecca of ragsmen, as within a radius of 3 m. is to be found nuch of the best rock climbing in England. Great Gable, Bow Fell, Pillar Mountain, and Pillar Rock are ll in this group, and every year many hardy climbers empt fate on them.

Scaleby (C.) (6 m. N.E. from Carlisle stat.) is an ntirely agricultural parish, with a history mainly based on its Castle. The manor was given by Henry I to Richard de Tilliol, one of whose descendants in 1307 eceived a licence to crenellate. From that time onward he building was frequently altered or rebuilt by the Dacres, Musgraves, Gilpins, and Fawcetts. It was be-ieged in 1644, being defended by Sir Edward Musgrave, who was obliged to surrender to General Leslie. Four ears later the Castle was again attacked, by General Lambert's troops ; on its surrender it was set on fire by he Parliamentarians. The walls are 7 to 8 ft. thick, nd the tower, 40 ft. high, is roofless. The Castle is one f the most notable and interesting residences in this art of the county. The church (All Saints) is supposed o have had its origin in the late 13th century ; when Bishop Nicolson made his visitation in 1703 the build-ng and its equipment were in a sorry state. The church was carefully restored fifty-nine years ago.

Scotby (C.), a modern portion of Wetheral parish, h two stations. Its proximity to Carlisle (2½ m.) makes practically a suburb of the city. The manor was one held by the Scottish Kings, but now belongs to the Duk of Devonshire. There is a handsome church, an curiously, though built so recently as 1854, its dedicatio seems to be unknown.

Sebergham (C.) (6½ m. from Dalston stat.), in th Caldew valley, has a history extending to 1180, whe a hermit named Wastell settled in the parish. His cel gave place to a chapel, and King John presented hir with the land which he had cleared. This is the usuall accepted story of the version of Sebergham. Since thos far-away times there have been many churches on th site ; one at least seems to have been of the Border pel type. In 1775 a new church (St. Mary) was built this was greatly altered fifty years later, and has sinc been thrice improved. Josiah Relph, one of Cumber land's best-known poets, was born at Sebergham i 1712.

Selside (W.) (3 m. from Grayrigg stat.) is a very widespread but sparsely populated fell-side district, and includes Whitwell, Gateside, Fawcett Forest, and part of Skelsmergh and Strickland Roger. The place o worship for the district was in the manor house of Selside the owners, the Thornburghs, being Roman Catholics They in 1718 gave a piece of adjoining ground or which to build a church ; this structure was replaced in 1838 on another site, and the present church (St Thomas), an unusually large one for such a scattered district, was built a little over twenty years ago.

Setmurthy (1 m. from Embleton stat.) has no village of the name, the parish consisting of scattered farms and cottages, between Cockermouth and Bassenthwaite Lake. It contains only one notable old house, Huthwaite Hall,

long the home of the ancient Swynburne family, whose coat of arms, with an inscription, is over the door of what has degenerated into a farm-house. The ancient chapel (St. Barnabas) was rebuilt in 1794, and restored and enlarged in 1871. Less than a century and a half ago this was one of the places—numerous in the two counties—served by readers. They were largely maintained by the old system of whittlegate, by which the minister (who was not necessarily even in deacon's orders) went from house to house and lived with each family for a stipulated period each year.

Shap (W.) is more noted for its past than by reason of present importance, as apart from its extensive granite works and quarries, at the summit of Shap Fell, it depends entirely on agriculture, though in summer many holiday makers visit the district for the sake of the fine mountain air. The village consists practically of one street nearly a mile in length, with the church at the northern end. Formerly there was a long avenue of monoliths, extending westwards towards the Lowther valley, but the only remains are part of a circle at Carl Lofts (which was cut through when the railway was made), and one or two isolated stones in the fields. At Gunnerwell and several other places in the district there are what are commonly spoken of as Druids' Circles, though they have no claim to the name. Half way down the long street is the curiously constructed Moot Hall. The church (St. Michael), rebuilt in 1898, except the tower, stands on the foundation of a much older one. There are remains of Norman work and other interesting features.

A long mile away, in a secluded valley on the banks of the Lowther, are the stately ruins of the Premonstratensian Abbey. The White Friars came here about 1199, and remained until the Reformation, when

the Abbey was surrendered by Abbot Evenwood. Fro that time the process of demolition has gone on steadil Much of the groundwork is still visible, but nothing done to preserve the ruins; indeed a few years a many stones were taken away to Lowther by the owne the Earl of Lonsdale. The massive tower is the mo striking part of the ruins, but there are large crac which indicate that some day there will be a gre collapse, the efforts of the Cumberland and Westmorlan Antiquarian Society to secure preservation and restor tion having hitherto failed.

Swindale, a hamlet in Shap parish, about 5 m across the moors, has one of the smallest churches (unknown dedication) in the kingdom, with accon modation for fifty worshippers, but it is more tha large enough for the population, while the school h less than half a dozen scholars. At Keld, close to th river, a mile S. of the Abbey, is an ancient chapel whic degenerated into a barn until purchased by the Re J. Whiteside to save it from further degradation, an a more recent change of ownership will preserve i character. Mosedale is said to contain the loneliest house in Westmorland, about 6 m. from Shap There is no road to it, but in the summer month holiday makers occasionally pass it on their way acro the fells from Shap to Longsleddale or Kentmere, th providing a delightful day's tramp away from the worl A neighbouring valley has the name of Wet Sleddale, o account of the tendency of the district to attract th rain, though some residents have declared that the re name is West Sleddale.

Silloth (C.)—See Abbey Holme.

Skelsmergh (W.) (3 m. N.N.E. from Kendal stat.), modern parish, was previously a chapelry of Kenda and the church is dedicated to St. John Baptist. Th

SHAP ABBEY

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manor belonged to the Leyburnes for four centuries. They lived at Cunswick Hall, and for a long time were among the most important families in the county, suffering much for their faith. The last of the race, James, joined the Old Pretender, and his property was forfeited to the Crown. The massive gateway is the only remaining part of the earliest known building; over the arch are the royal arms quartering England and France. The Leyburnes also owned Skelsmergh Hall, whose history can be carried to 1301; the tower, 40 ft. high, still stands. At Dodding Green there has been a Catholic church for fully two centuries.

Skelton (C.) (6½ m. N.E. from Penrith stat.) in the 12th century belonged to the Boyvill family, and later to the Burlingtons and Cavendishes, but now there are numerous large owners of property. It is a very pleasantly situated village on the road from Penrith to Wigton and Sebergham, and the district, though high-lying, is esteemed as one of the most productive in the county. In the parish are several large houses, now farms, which formerly were the seats of important families—Hardrigg Hall, Ellonby Hall, Lamonby Hall, and Scales Hall; at the latter the Brougham family lived for a long period. Skelton Church is by some ascribed to St. Michael, and by others to St. Mary, owing to the fact that the two bells are respectively dedicated to those saints, but usually St. Michael is adopted. There is a strong 15th century tower with battlements, but the church has several times been rebuilt or restored within comparatively modern times, the last being in 1879; prior to that time the seats faced N. and S. The list of Rectors goes back to 1291. There are now no traces of the chantry founded in 1347.

Skiddaw (C.), 3058 ft., the fourth highest mountain in the Cumbrian group, possesses no attractions for the

rock climber, but has probably been more frequen ascended by holiday-makers than any of the otl mountains. This arises from its proximity to Keswi the most used path starting a short distance from t railway station ; and also because of the ease with whi it can be ascended, as there is only one steep pitch, so after leaving Latrigg. The journey may be complet very comfortably between lunch and dinner on a summer's day. In the holiday season many people wa to the top of Skiddaw to see the sun rise, an exerc also occasionally undertaken on Helvellyn, but t uncertainty of satisfactory results deters many w would gladly undertake such a night journey, whi affords undoubted pleasures provided there is a gu who knows the route. Besides the road by Spoon Lane already indicated, there is a path by Applethwai while from the W. there are several paths, but these a less easy than the one most commonly used.

On Skiddaw, as on some of the other mountai beacon fires were formerly lighted to alarm the count side, but in our own time such work is only undertak for purposes of rejoicing, as was the case at the t centenary of the Spanish Armada, the Jubilee, a Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the Coronati of King George, while the declaration of peace in 19 was signalised by the use of powerful flares here a on nearly all the heights. The views from Skiddaw always provided the weather is reasonably good—a very fine. To the N.W. over the plain of the Abl Holme and across the Solway, Criffel and the lov hills of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire are clearly seen that the plantations may readily be d tinguished. Eastward along the Borderland beyo Carlisle can be seen miles of fell and moor, with Skidd Forest (a treeless waste) and Carrock Fell in the nea

distance. The charming scenery of the valleys below cannot be observed with effect ; that is only possible by getting to the lower elevation, by the Low Man, and on the slopes along the breast of Skiddaw. From these places the valleys, with Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite as their central features, bordered by the beautiful fern, fir, and birch-clad hills, with their farther background of mountains, present a spectacle that once seen is never likely to be quite forgotten.

Skirwith (C.) (2½ m. N.E. from Culgaith stat.), a pleasantly situated village at the foot of Cross Fell, was cut out of the old parish of Kirkland. The church (St. John the Evangelist), more picturesque than most in the district, was built in 1858. There was here a small religious house, supposed to have been established by the Knights Templars, and on its site Skirwith Abbey, a comparatively modern house, was built. Skirwith Hall is now a farm-house.

Sockbridge (W.), in Barton parish (3 m. S.W. from Penrith stat.), is a hamlet pleasantly situated overlooking the valley of the Eamont. The only building of note is the Hall, now a farm, but possessing some of the best characteristics of a smaller Tudor manor house. It was long the seat of the Lancasters, whose line ended in daughters. One of them married Sir Christopher Lowther, and afterwards Sockbridge Hall was used as a residence for junior members of the Lowther family.

Souiby (W.) (3 m. E. from Crosby Garrett stat.), until forty years ago a chapelry of Kirkby Stephen, has for centuries been associated with the Musgraves as overlords, and Sir Philip built the church (St. Luke) in 1663, as shown by a stone over the porch, bearing the arms and initials of the donor.

Souter Fell (C.) (3 m., to the foot, N.W. from Troutbeck stat.), part of the Blencathra group of hills,

has no special geographical feature, but is noted in loc history through its spectral horsemen. In 1743 a farm and his servant, while sitting outside the house at Wilt Hill, saw what appeared to be a man and dog pursui some horses along the side of the fell at a particular steep place, and suddenly all disappeared. Next mor ing they went to recover the body of the man who they expected would have been killed, but they cou find nothing. On Midsummer's Eve following the was another "spectre". Troops of horsemen were se to be riding on the side of Souter Fell, briskly and close formation. The mirage continued for two hou and then faded away in the darkness. Over two doz persons saw the phenomenon, and the fact was formal attested before a magistrate. It was surmised later th these were mirages reflecting the movements of troo far away.

St. Bees (C.) in its ancient form was probably t largest parish in the county, extending 18 m. inla and 10 m. along the coast from Whitehaven to Bra stones. Within its borders were included some of t wildest parts of the Lake District, and the three lakes Ennerdale, Wastwater, and Burn Tarn. Besides t town of Whitehaven it had twelve townships, but seve of these are now independent ecclesiastical parish The name of the parish carries the mind back nea thirteen centuries, for it is supposed to have been abo the middle of the seventh century that St. Bega, an Iri Abbess, founded the nunnery here. Sandford, early county historian, whose manuscripts are the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Carlis says that a ship containing the Abbess and a number the sisters who accompanied her was driven by storm weather into Whitehaven, and through the benevolen of the Lady of Egremont Castle they found a home

what afterwards came to be known as St. Bees. The then lord was besought by this lady to give them some land on which to settle, and in a moment probably of frivolity or unconcern he promised that "he would give them as much land as snow fell upon the next morning," which happened to be Midsummer Day. Although it is not uncommon to find considerable quantities of winter snow remaining on the mountains at midsummer, the generous lord was doubtless surprised when he awoke and found that "all was white for three miles together". He, however, kept his word, and besides giving to St. Bega the snow-covered land, he built an abbey near the sea. Such is tradition, and although even an elementary knowledge of local history and conditions would suffice to disprove this pretty story, it is well to leave it in the form which has pleased successive generations of Cumbrians. It is sufficient to know that the name of St. Bega was given to the village and district, a title which gradually became changed to St. Bees. The convent was destroyed by the Danes.

In the early part of the 12th century, the Benedictine monks established a monastery where the convent had formerly been. William and Ranulph de Meschines first enriched it with land, tithes, fisheries, forest rights, and many other desirable possessions. Other Normans followed, each in his way being generous to the monks of St. Bees, until the Prior became one of the most powerful men in the north. The house was raided time and again by the marauding Scots, who burned and plundered wherever they went. Then in the course of time came the dissolution, and the monastery shared the common fate. The Challoners, the Wyberghs, and the Lowthers successively owned the temporalities of the place, and the Earl of Lonsdale still holds the manorial rights and presents to the living.

There is little of note in the village apart from wh is connected with the church, the Grammar School, a the College, unless exception be made in the case of t bridge, which bears the date 1585, together with t arms of Archbishop Grindal. This structure crosses t Pow Beck; on one side is the village, and on the oth the two buildings for which St. Bees is now most note For many years the village has been a favourite summ resort, affording as it does a place for a quiet holida with the bold headland in the distance shutting out t working world on the other side.

The ancient church (St. Bega) though lacking mu of its former character, consists of a nave, with side aisl a choir, two transepts, and a central tower of over 1 ft. The nave is used as the church; up to some thir years ago the choir was appropriated for the purpo of the Clergy Training College. The entrance to t nave is from the W. through a fine Anglo-Norman arc Among the relics which have survived the centuries a parts of effigies of two knights, some pre-Norman cr fragments, and a lintel bearing a carving of St. Micha and the dragon. The choir had been allowed to practically to ruin; it was restored, by being roofed a floored in 1817 by William, Earl of Lonsdale, at t instance of Dr. George H. Law, Bishop of Chester, whose diocese St. Bees then was. The purpose was establish a College for the preparation of candidates holy orders. The need for such an institution w great. It was impossible for financial reasons for ma of the men in Cumberland and Westmorland w desired to be ordained to go to one of the Univ sities, and a College was established in the N. transe and choir of the priory church. A two years' course study was carried out, and by means of this institut some three thousand students were enabled to take h

orders. Many of them were employed in the dioceses of Carlisle and Chester, and sixteen incumbents still beneficed in the former diocese at the time of writing received their theological training at St. Bees. The College ceased to exist chiefly through the greater facilities offered by the northern Universities. The Grammar School celebrated its tercentenary in 1887, having been founded by Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a native of the parish. It is one of the most progressive and successful institutions of its kind in the northern counties.

Stainmore (W.) (Barras stat. 1 m. S.E. from the church) is supposed to derive its name from the Stane or Stone Moor ; if so it is well chosen, for a more desolate place seen on a winter's day it would be difficult to find, though summer makes full amends for this. Through the parish runs the highway which was formerly the great road from London and the Eastern counties to Cumberland and Scotland. The church (St. Stephen) is a mean building, in an isolated part of the moor. At the summit of the pass, a few yards beyond the eastern end of the parish, is the ancient Rere Cross, about which antiquaries have adduced many theories, without finding any definite reason, except that it is a boundary mark. Whether it denoted, as is asserted, the boundaries of Scotland and England, or marked the scene of an ancient battle, may be regarded as an open question. A short distance away to the S. the North-Eastern Railway branch line from Darlington to Penrith and Tebay attains a level of 1392 ft., which makes it the highest bit of railway in England.

Stapleton (C.) (6 m. E. from Penton stat.) is a very scattered parish without a village, though it has four townships—Stapleton, Trough, Solport, and Belbank. Shank Castle was probably built in the 14th century for

the purpose of dealing with the moss troopers. Th tower stands, but most of the buildings are ruins. Th church (St. Mary) is an ancient foundation, and wa in a deplorable condition when visited by Bishop Nico son in 1703. The present building was erected in 183 on the site of the old church.

Staveley (W.) gives the impression of being a ver prosperous place, and if this is the case it only carries o what was its character nearly six centuries ago, whe the fulling mills were an important adjunct to th woollen industry of Kendal, while it was granted market by charter in 1329. Ecclesiastically the paris includes Over and Nether Staveley and part of Hugil The tower of the church is attributed to the latter pa of the fifteenth century. There was a very ugly churc here until fifty years ago, when the present buildin (St. James) was erected on a new and better site. Ther is an interesting historical association with the ol church. There the tenants of the manor met i January, 1620, to sign a protest and declare that the would use physical force to "defend our own person families, and estates, and of each other to the utmost o our power, against the lords of the manor," who desire to take away their tenant right. They had a long an costly fight, having not only to contend against th manorial lords but against the King and Parliament They only won seven years later, after the accession o Charles I.

Strickland, Great and Little (W.), with the hamle of Thrimby on the western side of Shap Beck, form on parish, which gave its name to a Westmorland family the Stricklands of Sizergh, who can claim a descent o twenty-five generations in unbroken line. They clain to have been seated in Strickland before the Conquest and retained land in it long after removing to Sizergh

At Great Strickland (3 m. S. from Clifton stat.), the church of St. Barnabas was built in 1872. The church at Little Strickland (4 m. N. from Shap stat.), is an ancient edifice rebuilt in 1814; the parish church for Thrimby, and dedicated to St. Mary, contains a memorial to Thomas Fletcher, a benefactor to the place in 1681. Little Strickland Hall, though much modernised, retains some of its Tudor features.

Tebay (W.), on the road from Kendal to Appleby, though placed amidst what in summer are picturesque surroundings, is in the winter months by no means a cheerful place, standing as it does at the southern foot of Shap Fells, with Tebay Fell towering immediately above the straggling village. The place as it now exists is essentially modern, deriving the whole of its importance from the fact that it is the junction of the North-Eastern branch line from Darlington and Kirkby Stephen with the main line of the London and North-Western Railway. Before 1861 Tebay was part of Orton parish, and the township consisted only of scattered farms. The village possesses a little church (St. James), built in 1880, which in several respects is a model building of its kind.

Though as seen from the railway station Tebay does not promise much that is attractive to the casual visitor, there are numerous reminders of a far-away past. Parts of it were for several centuries associated with the families of Tibbaye (or Tibbey), Hastings, Redman, English, and Wharton, and from the latter most of the property passed to the Lowthers. At Low Borrow Bridge, about a mile S. of the railway station, in the gorge, there was a Roman camp or station, where at different times discoveries of remains have been made. It covers an area of about 4 acres, not far from the junction of the roads from Kirkby Lonsdale and Kendal.

In 1827 most of the S. wall was taken away f building what are now neighbouring houses. Th plunder was continued when the railway was being co structed, the western wall being destroyed for the pu pose of building cottages. A systematic examinatio was made in 1883 by the two counties' Antiquaria Society. The work of destruction had been too com plete to permit of any extensive remains being foun but it was definitely ascertained that while the cam must have been garrisoned occasionally, it could onl have been by a small force.

On the northern side of the village, at Old Teba near the Lune, is Castle How, an Anglo-Saxon bur the centre of the estate of a Saxon lord. There a other mounds of the kind in the Lune valley, but on one in Westmorland, at Kirkby Lonsdale. Half of th mound at Castle How has been washed away by flood Not far away, in the Galloper field, is what is know as the Brandling or Brandery Stone, but the inscriptio cannot now be deciphered. Tebay School, now us for elementary purposes, has a history of two and a ha centuries.

Temple Sowerby (W.) has long claimed for itse the title of "Queen of Westmorland Villages," and would be difficult to find one possessing greater charm with its two spacious greens, on one of which stands tall maypole. The name is derived from the fact th the manor anciently belonged to the Knights Templa from whom it passed to the Dalstons, who migrat from Dalston to Acorn Bank, a fine old mansion a m away to the E. Although formerly merely a chapel of Kirkby Thore, there was a church at Temple Sower in 1338. The present church (St. James) was bu only about fifty years ago.

Thirlmere (C.) (4 m. to foot, S. from Threlkeld a

THIRLMERE, BEFORE THE LAKE WAS RAISED

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Keswick stats.) must always be considered not only as it is but as it was, for now it is primarily a reservoir for Manchester. It has many literary and other associations, while its natural attractions are superior to those of many other lakes. Leathes Water, or Wythburn Water, by both of which names it was formerly known, was, until the acquisition by the Manchester Corporation, 2¾ m. long, ½ m. broad, and about 100 ft. deep. It was very irregular in shape, cut into two reaches, and at the narrow part an ancient bridge crossed the lake opposite Armboth House. Now the area is enormously increased. While some still deplore the acquisition of the lake by Manchester as tending to spoil the scenery, that has not been the case, and there is to-day more wild nature, especially birds, than at any time within knowledge, thanks to the protection afforded during the breeding seasons.

Thornthwaite and Braithwaite (C.) are two villages which form one parish at the foot of the Whinlatter Pass, and close to the head of Bassenthwaite Lake. On Barff Fell is the white stone which can be seen for miles in three directions, and known as the Bishop of Barff. For a long time lead-mining has been carried on at Thornthwaite on an extensive scale. Both churches are modern, that at Braithwaite being dedicated to St. Herbert, and the one at Thornthwaite to St. Mary; the parish was one of the ancient chapelries of Crosthwaite.

Threlkeld (C.), lying at the foot of Blencathra, was part of the widespread parish of Greystoke. It belonged to the ancient family of Threlkeld, who also had Yanwath and Crosby Ravensworth. At Threlkeld Hall —not the present farm-house but another building of which only the foundations remain a few hundred yards away—Clifford, the Shepherd Lord, was sheltered as a

boy. There is much mineral wealth in the mountain and great enterprise in mining it has been displayed fo many years, but with results usually very disappointin to the speculators. The railway station of Threlkel and the extensive granite quarries above, it should b remarked, are not in Threlkeld parish, but in that o St. John's-in-the-Vale, the Glenderamackin Beck whic flows through the centre of the valley dividing the tw parishes.

Threlkeld Church (St. Mary) is an old foundation having been in existence before 1341. From the out side it still appears a very plain building, but in 191 an extensive scheme of restoration was undertaken, whic transformed the interior, making it one of the mos attractive in the district. There was long a custon existing in this parish which was a discouragement o breach of promise of marriage. In the registers (whic began in 1573) formal contracts of marriage were re corded, and sureties entered into for the payment of 5s to the poor "by the party that draws back". A mil from the church is The Riddings, the residence of th late John Crozier, who for more than sixty years wa master of the Blencathra Foxhounds, whose headquarter are at this place. Along the slopes of the mountain the Blencathra Sanatorium has done a remarkably good work for sufferers from consumption.

Thursby (C.) (1 m. N.W. from Curthwaite stat.), like most of the parishes in the Wigton district, is associated with the Boyvilles, Ogles, and Dacres. Crofton, one of the townships, was long the home of the Croftons, and passed by marriage to the Briscos in the 14th century. Crofton Hall stands in a beautiful situation a short distance from the Maryport and Carlisle Railway. Another township, Parton, is notable for the fine pedigree shorthorns now bred on more than one farm, and

many of them have realised very high prices in recent years. Sir Thomas Bouch, the famous engineer, the designer of the Forth and first Tay Bridges, was a native of this parish. The first Thursby church is traditionally said to have been built by David I, King of Scotland, about the middle of the 12th century, Cumberland being at that time in Scotland. The present church (St. Andrew) was erected in 1846.

Thwaites (C.) (1½ m. N. from Green Road stat.) runs along the Duddon boundary with Lancashire. Charters in the register of St. Bees suggest that there was a chapel here in the 12th century; the oldest known building was rebuilt in 1721, being superseded, in 1854, on a better site a short distance away by the present church (St. Anne).

Torpenhow (C.) (3 m. E. from Mealsgate stat.), a parish on the uplands towards the western side of Skiddaw, possesses some interesting connections with the general history of the county. On Caermote are the remains of a British camp, from which extensive views are obtained, showing that it must have been a very valuable possession. The manorial history connects the Stuttevilles, Tilliols, Mulcasters, Charltons of Hesleyside, and others with more recent times, a remark which also applies to the manors of Bewaldeth, Blennerhasset, and Bothel. The latter was one of the places where an ancient beacon was fired in cases of incursion, and a Roman station stood in the same neighbourhood. There was a Norman church at Torpenhow, of which portions remain, in the present church (St. Michael), together with 12th to 14th century work. There is a notable incised Saxon dial inside the S. wall.

Troutbeck (C.)—See Greystoke.

Troutbeck (W.) (7 m. N.E. from Windermere stat.), stands in a valley once an extensive forest or chase, which

was disparked by Charles I and divided among the in habitants, the largest share going to the Philipsons i return for previous losses in the Royal cause. Thi charming district is traversed by holiday-makers travel ling from Windermere to Ullswater. There was church here in 1558 (as shown by the record that "Si Edwin Whitelock" was vicar), and probably muc earlier. A curious fact connected with the first churc was that it was twice consecrated within twelve months probably through an informality, or objection to th ceremony by Bishop Downham of Chester in July, 1562 therefore Archbishop Parker visited the parish and re peated the consecration in April, 1563. The edific (dedicated to Jesus) was rebuilt in 1736, and as the tota cost was only £142 5s. it was clearly not an elaborat one; it was twice afterwards greatly improved. Th Browne family have been at Troutbeck for many cen turies; they possess a remarkable collection of manu scripts relating to the county.

Uldale (C.) (4½ m. N.E. from Mealsgate stat.), a upland parish on the W. side of Skiddaw. Overwate Tarn is 1½ m. in circumference, and another notabl physical feature is the Dash, a fine waterfall. Britis camps have been found in the parish, and the Roman had probably also two camps or stations in the vicinity Orthwaite Hall, long the home of the Browne family was a house of importance. The church (St. John) erected in 1868, has much greater architectural preten sions than most of those in the fell districts, and wa built at a cost of £3000 by Professor Cape in memory o his father, the Rev. J. Cape, for forty-four years Recto of Uldale.

Ullswater (C. and W.) (5 m. S.W., to foot, from Penrith stat.) is the second largest of the English lakes and its surroundings vary greatly in character and beauty

ULLSWATER FROM EAGLE CRAG

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being at the lower end much less attractive to the lover of mountains than is the case in the upper and middle reaches. The line dividing Cumberland and Westmorland passes from the river Eamont, through the centre of Ullswater along its whole length as far as the foot of Glencoin Beck, and thence up Helvellyn. While the length of the lake is popularly stated to be 9 m., it is, according to the Bathymetrical Survey made in 1893 by Dr. H. R. Mill, 7·35 m. The average breadth is 820 yds., and the lake contains nearly 3½ sq. m. It is third in order of the lakes for depth, which is approximately 205 ft. at a point near the top of the second reach, opposite Birk Screes; and the second highest, being 460 ft. above sea-level.

While the easiest method of seeing the beauties of the surrounding district is that of using the small steamers which run between Pooley Bridge and Glenridding, Ullswater offers great attractions to the pedestrian, inasmuch as a good walker can spend a very pleasant day in travelling on foot round the lake, and never at any time be far from the shore. There is the disadvantage that two-thirds of the journey must be made on the high roads, but the portion on the Westmorland side has so little traffic that it gives the impression of being a country lane instead of a highway. The remainder of the journey is by a lake-side path. The country-side at the foot of the lake is pastoral and comparatively tame, being broken by the beautifully wooded height of Dunmallet, and gradually rising on the Cumberland side to the National Park of Gowbarrow Fell, thence over Glencoin Park to the Helvellyn range. On the Westmorland side the somewhat harsh lines of Barton Fell are broken by the pleasant woodland nearer the lake, past Sharrow and Raven Crag. The rugged hill of Swarth Fell, leading up to High Street, is flanked by Brock Crag; then comes the

Fusedale, How Grain, and Boardale Valleys, with Hall
Fell standing alone and affording charming views of t
lake in each direction. Beyond, is Place Fell, with
lesser companions, all providing inducements to the h
rambler, and so to the top of the lake. From the upp
reach, near the small islands of House Holm and W
Holm, striking views are obtained of the mountai
which seem to completely close in the dale, but the be
sight of the great slopes of Helvellyn is obtained fro
the second reach, near to Kail Pot Crag.

Ulpha (C.) (4 m. N. from Broughton-in-Furness sta
was the largest portion of the ancient parish of Millo
and is very mountainous, going along the Duddon valle
for a long distance. The Hudlestons had a large de
park in the neighbourhood of Ulpha Old Hall, b
practically only the tower of the building remains;
is 47 ft. high, and some of the walls are 6 ft. thic
The old "Kirk of Ulpha" (St. John), a very pla
building, gave inspiration to Wordsworth for one of h
sonnets on the Duddon valley; the building was mu
improved in 1882. Hardknott Castle or fort is in th
parish.

Underbarrow (W.) (3 m. W. from Kendal sta
which includes the hamlet of Bradleyfield, belonged
the Leyburnes for a long time. From Scout Scar fi
views of the district are obtained, extending to Mor
cambe Bay and to Coniston. There was an ancie
chapel here under Kendal; at least four churches ha
stood on the site of the present modern edifice (A
Saints). Collin Field, a fine old manor house, was lo
the residence of George Sedgwick, Secretary to t
Countess Anne Pembroke.

Upper Denton (C.) (2 m. W. from Gilsland stat.)
on the line of the Roman Wall, and the Early Norma
settlers found their building material ready to hand

that famous structure. The stone of the church was obviously from that source ; it is only a small building, which was restored and modernised in 1881. The dedication is by the Vicar declared to be "lost in the mists of antiquity". For a long time doubts as to boundaries caused a dispute as to whether Upper Denton (or Over Denton as it is also called) was in the diocese of Carlisle or that of Durham. Mumps Hall, which occupies a conspicuous place in "Guy Mannering," was the home of Margaret Teasdale, the original Meg Merrilees ; her tombstone in the churchyard shows that she died in 1777 at the age of ninety-eight.

Waberthwaite (C.) (1½ m. N.E. from Eskmeals stat.) is one of the smallest parishes in the county. As the family of Wybergh were here in early times, receiving the manor by marriage with one of the Millom heiresses, there is a supposition that the name was derived from that. In the vestry of the church (St. John) is a fragment of Anglian cross-shaft 3½ ft. long ; Professor Stephens attributed it to about 650. The font is Norman. A large cross-shaft 6½ ft. high, of about the 8th century, was used as the lintel for the church porch. It was taken down in 1884 and refixed in its own socket stone, which was found in the churchyard.

Walton (C.) (4½ m. E. from Brampton Junction stat.) is, as its name implies, built on the Roman Wall, but except for that fact there is little to associate it with ancient times. The grounds of Castlesteads contain many remains of the Petriana. The modern church (St. Mary) is the successor of a very old building.

Warcop (W.) is one of the four places in the county retaining the old custom of rushbearing on St. Peter's Day. The history of the manor goes back to the Veteriponts. The Hall is the most important house in the parish ; it stands in a charming situation above the

village. A short distance away is Kirksteads, a na which implies the former existence of a chapel. cross in the village formerly stood on the common ; was believed by the Rev. W. S. Calverley to be part a Norman cross. That there was once a castle is sho by the existence of Castle Hill ; in Machell's time th were the remains of walls 15 ft. thick. The history the church (St. Columba) goes to the reign of Edw I, and the list of rectors and vicars extends to 13 There are some Norman slabs over the W. door ; 1 century work is in the S. windows, and the font, thou much altered, is attributed to the 15th century.

There was a monastic foundation at Bleatarn, dications of which remained until the end of the 1 century. From the hamlet of Sandford came the fam of that name who were afterwards for a long time Askham, and in the remote hamlet of Burton, at foot of Roman Fell, was born Archbishop Bainbrid who was poisoned in Rome in 1511 by his servant. Warcop parish is held the famous Brough Hill Fair, the last day of September and the first of Octol Though having lost most of its former importa through the changed conditions of trading, the fair is s by far the greatest in the northern counties, and peo come in great numbers from long distances either traders or sightseers. The fair is believed to have b held without a break since 1331.

Warwick (C.)—See Wetheral.

Wasdale (C.), the Mecca of English rock climb lies far away from the centres of population, and yet certain times of the year attracts many visitors for sport on the mountains. Several of the high mountains in England and most of the climbs that favourites with cragsmen are in this parish. chapel at Wasdale Head is one of the smallest in

kingdom, having accommodation for only forty-five persons. Its dedication is generally attributed in the district to Boniface, but the Vicar informed the writer that "if any, it is unknown". The living is now held with Netherwasdale, 4 m. down the valley, the church of which is also of unknown dedication. Wasdale appears in the St. Bees records in 1553.

Wastwater (C.) possesses in many respects the wildest and most majestic appearance of any lake in the district. This is especially the case with the view from the high-road half-way along the shore, or from the Sty Head Pass, when the great expanse of screes can be noted most easily. It is practically impossible to gain a footing on the screes so sharply do they slope, while a very slight movement suffices to send the stones clattering down into the water. These broken stones have been found 120 ft. below the surface. The length of the lake is 3 m., the area being exactly the same as Ennerdale, 1·12 sq. m., and the greatest breadth is 880 yds. Wastwater is considerably deeper than any other English lake, being 258 ft., almost exactly in the centre, so that as the elevation of the surface is only 200 ft. above sea-level, the bottom at the deepest part is appreciably lower than the sea.

Watermillock (C.) (4 m. S.E. from Penruddock stat.), on the N. shore of Ullswater, and extending over the hills into the Matterdale valley, is in a beautiful situation. The church was in the first instance at the place still called Old Church, between the highway to Patterdale and the lake, and here there was a church in or before 1386. During the Scottish raids this was destroyed, and it was not until the closing years of Queen Mary's reign that another church was built. In 1558 when on his way to the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Bishop Oglethorpe consecrated the new church, on a

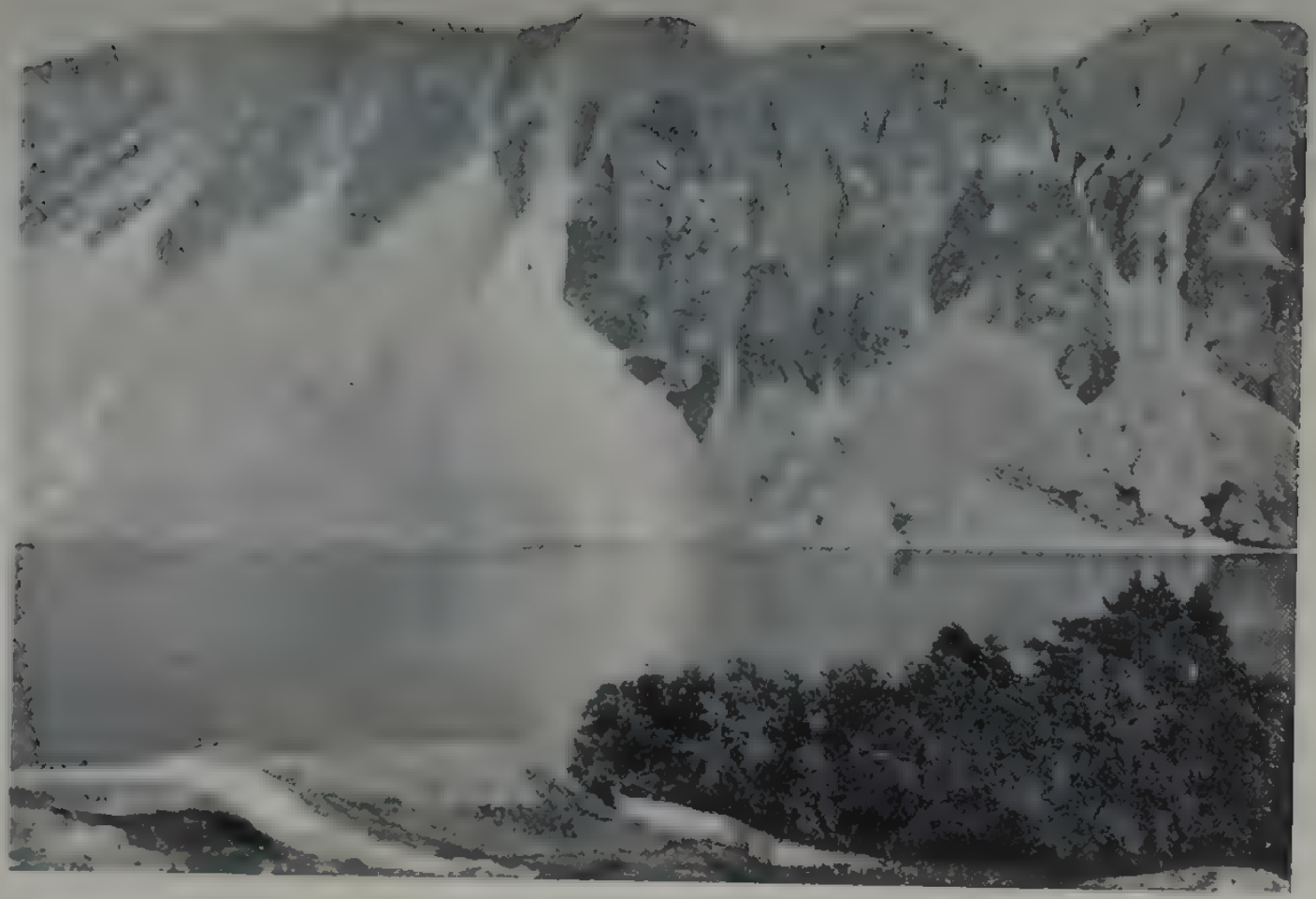
site a mile farther up the hill ; and in 1884 the prese handsome building (All Saints) was erected.

In Watermillock parish is Gowbarrow Park, no the property of the National Trust. It is a fine bo fell, over which a few wild deer wander. Three ce turies ago it was the scene of many exciting hunts, which the Bishop of Carlisle (Nicolson) sometimes to part, as the guest of the Duke of Norfolk.

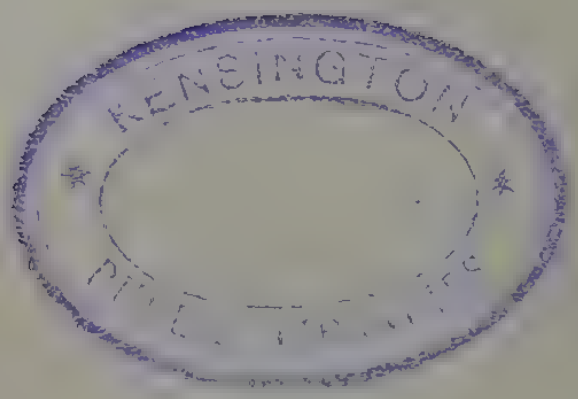
Lyulph's Tower, less picturesque than was former the case, stands near the boundary of the parish, on t Aira Beck, at the top of which is the Aira Force, i mortalised by Wordsworth. This glen is one of t most beautiful spots in the district, and worth going long way to see in its summer glory, but some of t beauty is lost to sightseers through the closing of part the glen to the public.

Westnewton (2½ m. N.W. from Aspatria stat.) w until sixty years ago one of the townships of Bromfie parish. It is an agricultural district, with not ma historical associations apart from the manor, which f six generations belonged to the de Newtons, and afte wards passed through female lines to the Martindal Musgraves, and Joliffes. The church (St. Matthew) w erected in 1857 by Mr. John Todd, of Manchester, native of the parish, who at the same time also built t Vicarage, school, and schoolhouse.

Westward (C.) (3 m. S.E. from Wigton stat.) w formerly a large forest area, though not within Ing wood. It was long held by the Crown, and passed the Lucy family on the marriage of Thomas with t King's cousin ; afterwards it went to the Percies Northumberland, and later to the Earls of Eg mont. One of the most important Roman stations this part of the county was at Old Carlisle, in Westwa parish, and almost innumerable remains have been fou



WASTWATER AND THE SCREES


KENSINGTON

at different times extending over many centuries. Islekirk Hall was the home of the Barwise family, one of whom, Richard, attained much fame for his physical strength, though it is impossible to accept all the stories told about him. At Rosley Hill were formerly great fairs for horses and cattle, but they have now almost dropped out of existence. The church (St. Hilda) is at Stoneraise, and it seems certain that there was a church here in early Norman times. During the last century the building has been several times improved. Woodside, part of the ancient parish, is with Rosley now a separate district, with its own church (Holy Trinity).

Wetheral (C.) is esteemed one of the most beautiful districts in the county, thanks to its position along both sides of the Eden at the place where the stream has the finest combination of wood and water. Early in the 12th century the manor was given by Meschines to the Abbey of St. Mary at York ; the Priory was then established, and continued as part of the possessions of the Benedictines till the dissolution, when it became the property of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. All the remains of the Priory (or Abbey as it is more commonly called) is the tower, the Dean and Chapter having been responsible for this vandalism, as they desired the materials for their house at Carlisle. The records of the Priory are of great value in their relation to local history, and the most important of them have been printed within recent years. Not far from the site of the Priory are what local people call "the Wetheral Safeguards," but properly St. Constantine's Cells, being three cells which tradition says were the work of Constantine III of Scotland, who is credited with having lived here as a hermit. A full length figure in stone, to represent St. Constantine, was placed on the opposite side of the

river in 1843 by Mr. Howard. Wetheral was one o the places in the county which had the right of sanctuary whose boundaries were marked by six crosses at point a considerable distance apart.

That there was an ancient church here follows from what has been already said. The tower of the present church (Holy Trinity and St. Constantine) was built in the latter half of the 18th century, and there have been numerous restorations of the remainder of the building. Among the most notable contents are recumbent alabaster effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld and his wife, of the early 16th century, and a very beautiful monument of the wife of Henry Howard, by Nollekens, in the Howard Chapel. Warwick Bridge, Cotehill, Cumwhinton, and Corby are townships; the former has a district church (St. Leonard). Corby's history is inseparable from that of the Richmond, Harcla, Salkeld, Blenkinsop, and Howard families. Corby Castle, a handsome structure occupying the site of an ancient castle, is an ideal situation, while the village is also a model of its kind.

Whicham (C.) or as the old name was Wytingham is better known for its village of Silecroft, which has the advantage of a railway station, and is a rising holiday resort on the coast. There is no Whicham village. A church existed in 1134 and in that year was granted by Godard de Boivill to the Priory of St. Bees. In the church (St. Mary), which was restored in 1858, are two pre-Reformation bells.

Whitbeck (C.) (2 m. N.W. from Silecroft stat.) retained some of the old customs and superstitions long after they were obsolete elsewhere. This is in keeping with its history, as Annaside, a hamlet in the parish appears frequently under various names in the early chronicles of St. Bees. The church, of which the dedication is generally attributed to St. Mary, has a history

extending to the 13th century, but thanks to successive 'restorers" there is nothing of interest except a stone effigy of a female known as "the Lady of Annaside," apparently a nun, and attributed to about 1300. There is an early English font. At various places in the parish are attractions for antiquaries, including the supposed Druidical Temple at Hall Foss, twelve standing stones at Annaside, and the thirty Kirkstones at Gutterby.

WHITEHAVEN (C.), the third largest town in the county, is now chiefly known as the great centre of the Cumberland coal trade. It was known as Withofhavene in the middle of the 12th century, as shown by one of the early charters of St. Bees, the town being then part of that ancient and far-spreading parish. After the dissolution it became the property of the Crown, from whom it was purchased by Sir Christopher Lowther. At that time probably the value of the coal deposits were not even imagined; they certainly could not be realised, because all coal workings were then comparatively near the surface. It was only about the middle of the 17th century that the great beds of coal were properly developed, and since that time the work has scarcely ever ceased. Pits were opened at various points, and some of them worked out. On May 11, 1910, the worst colliery explosion ever experienced on the north west coast occurred at the Wellington Pit, near the docks, causing the loss of 136 lives. Some of the workings go for 4 m. beneath the sea. In addition to its coal trade, Whitehaven has benefited by the establishment of large iron works in the district, and the extraordinary development of the hematite ore pits. The harbour has gradually been extended, every opportunity being taken for increasing the trade of the port.

The town is far from being picturesque. There was only one chapel, a pre-Reformation building, until St.

Nicholas's Church was built in 1693. It was enlarged and rebuilt in 1883 at a cost of £10,000. With the growth of the town Holy Trinity Church, a very plain building, was erected in 1715, St. James's 1752, and Christ Church 1845. The Roman Catholics have a church; the Presbyterians were established here in the 18th century, and the Baptists and Friends also erected places of worship in the middle of the same century. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans both have unusually fine churches; the former spent £10,500 and the latter £12,000 on their structures. Preston Quarter is a populous part of Whitehaven, and within its boundaries are some large collieries. Whitehaven Castle is the occasional residence of the Earl of Lonsdale.

WIGTON (C.) is the centre of a large and highly prosperous agricultural district, ranging from the rich lowlands of the Holme on the north-west, to the bleak fells of Caldbeck and the slopes of Skiddaw and Blencathra, while it is a great centre for the sale of livestock. The town has not many attractions. The mansion of Highmoor, about a mile on the Penrith road, is an imposing modern structure, and the Grammar School, or Nelson's School as it is now called, is a good example of an up-to-date institution. In the centre of the rather narrow Market Place is an ornate monument erected by Mr. George Moore to the memory of his first wife. The church (St. Mary) is of very old foundation, though the details of its history are less known than is the case with many smaller places. There can be no doubt that the church which was the predecessor of the present building was erected to a very considerable extent from materials obtained from the Roman station of Old Carlisle, in the adjoining parish of Westward. That building was replaced in 1786 by the present church, which contains some interesting features, including monuments

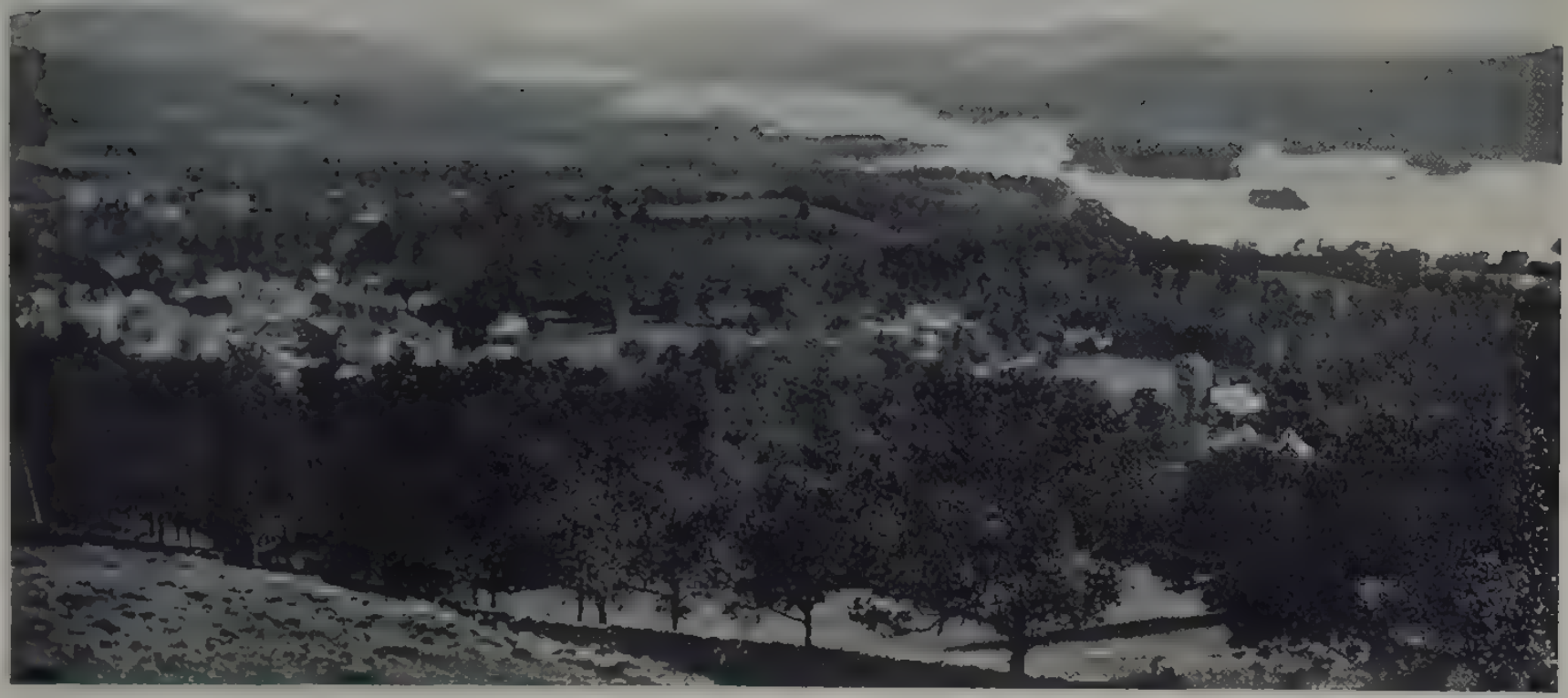
of local historical value. It was restored in 1882, and much improved a few years ago. Wigton has lost most of its old industries, especially those which were carried on in the homes of the residents, but others of a more public character have taken their place. Waverton-cum-Dundraw (Christ Church), long included in Wigton parish, was a few years ago established as a separate ecclesiastical district.

Windermere (W.), though consisting of two distinct places—Bowness and Windermere—can be best treated as a whole. From whatever point the district is approached, it provides such a series of picturesque views as can probably not be surpassed anywhere in Great Britain. This is especially emphasised when the road is left, and such elevations as Orrest Head and Biskey Howe are climbed, for then there is a magnificent panorama of mountain and dale, lake and woodland, which leaves an abiding memory. In Windermere —the parish of St. Mary's—there is almost an aggressive newness about many of the houses, but rarely is it possible to find an instance of bad taste in the architecture. At Bowness, the other end of the district, the streets are usually narrow, and it is obvious that many of the houses were erected in days when bye-laws were unknown. This irregularity, however, adds to the interest of the place, and those who visit Windermere once are almost invariably glad to return to it.

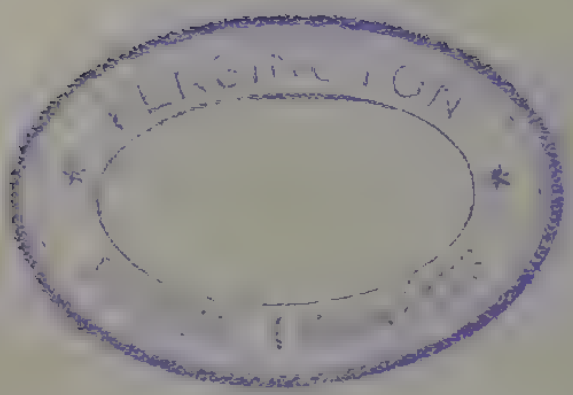
The old manor of Undermillbeck included about half a score places such as Langdale, Ambleside, and Troutbeck, but these long ago became separate parishes. From the Lords of the Barony of Kendal it passed through the families of Fitz Reinfred, Lindesay, and Coupland, and afterwards to the Crown, being given by Charles II to Queen Catherine of Braganza. It now belongs to Lord Lonsdale. The Church of St. Mary

was built in 1848. In this parish is Calgarth, f several centuries the home of the distinguished Philips family, who figured largely in the local and natio history of their time, and especially during the Ci Wars. Afterwards Calgarth became the residence Bishop Watson, of Llandaff, who according to his o statement never visited his diocese, and who left qu an undesirable reputation as a politician and pla seeker. Orrest Head, which rises at the back Elleray (long the home of Professor Wilson, bet known as "Christopher North"), was some fifteen ye ago dedicated to the use of the public for ever a memorial to the late Mr. A. H. Heywood, the ow of the property.

On the pleasant road leading to Bowness and lake are to be seen on every hand indications of velopment, but the greatest change is found on the l front. Some lovers of the district might hesitate to that the alterations are in their opinion improvemen at any rate the scheme is in keeping with the dema of modern times. The lake steamers call at the p frequently during the day on their journeys betw Lakeside and Ambleside, and in the summer season neighbourhood is a very busy one. Bowness has m claims to notice for its historical associations. I believed there was a church here in the time of Saxons, while the present walls were raised in 14 though the building has often been greatly chan during restorations—as in 1870—when about £8000 spent upon it. The church (St. Martin) is speci notable for its splendid E. window, which belongs the latter part of the fifteenth century. During Commonwealth it was badly used, but is still conside one of the finest of its kind in the country. Th is other interesting glass in other parts of the chu



WINDERMERE FROM ORREST HEAD



nile there are several valuable specimens of chained oks. St. John's Church serves another part of the wn.

Windermere Lake (W.), the largest and best known the English lakes, is 10½ m. long, and an average eadth of 950 yds. It has a maximum depth of 219 opposite to Ecclerigg, and a mean depth of 78½ ft. indermere is at a lower elevation than any of the other keland waters, being only 130 ft. above sea-level, with ree divisions, and all the principal islands are in the ddle portion. Dr. Mill, as the result of his survey in 93, found that the lake contained 12¼ million cubic of water, "as much as Ullswater and Wastwater put gether, and twelve times the volume of Derwentwater d Bassenthwaite". While the whole of the water is ounted as in Westmorland the shore on the W., and m Fell Foot to above Gill Head on the E., is in ncashire. Belle Isle, the largest of the fourteen islands, 30 acres in extent. For centuries Windermere char been renowned; the introduction of the fish is dited to the monks of Furness. Though not in such ged scenery, the lake has very beautiful characteristics te its own.

Winster (W.) (4 m. S. from Windermere stat.), though name of the ecclesiastical parish, is in the civil parish Undermillbeck, and its manorial history is practically same as that of Ambleside. An old church was re-lt more than two centuries ago; the present building oly Trinity) has only been erected a little over forty rs.

Witherslack (W.) formerly belonged to the family Harrington of Cumberland, and after their attainder owing Bosworth Field, it was granted to Sir Thomas ughton, of Broughton-in-Furness, who in turn lost nrough his association with Simnel. It was sold to

the Leyburnes by the Stanleys for a small sum; b afterwards the latter family recovered it. The distr is interesting and picturesque, and includes the haml of Foulshaw Town End and Low Wood. There w a church here prior to the Reformation; the present c (St. Paul) was built in 1671, and practically rebuilt 1861. The Hall, once the home of the Leyburnes, now a farm-house. Witherslack was the birthplace Dr. John Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, who proved great benefactor to the district, as was his younger broth Peter Barwick, the eminent physician and author.

WORKINGTON (C.), the second largest town the county, owes its prosperity entirely to the stea growth of the iron, steel, and coal trades, with their lied industries. Leland described it as where "shyp cum to wher ys a little prety fysher town cauled Wy inton, and there is the chief house of Sir Thomas C wen". The town emerged from the "fysher" st long ago, and was afterwards dependent on the dema for local coal in Ireland and on the Scotch side of Solway, though, thanks to the enterprise and foresight Mr. J. C. Curwen, the "father" of Cumberland agric ture, portions of this parish were over a century made among the most productive areas in the cour Although the town is now given up entirely to comme with special reference to its shipping, the great s works along the shore, and the collieries inland, ther much in and around Workington that is attractive to visitor.

The Hall, standing on the hill overlooking the to and harbour, is a castle-like building. The pres building, though looking old, is much later than one Camden describes as "the seat of the anci knightly family of the Curwens; they have a nc mansion like a castle"; and retains many of

characteristics of its predecessor. It was to the old Hall that Mary Queen of Scots came on that memorable Sunday evening when she landed on the Cumberland coast during her flight from Langside, and was received by the courtly Sir Henry Curwen. Next day he accompanied her to Cockermouth and thence to Carlisle, where she was imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth. The room in which she slept is said to have been preserved at the rebuilding, and is still called the Queen's Room. There is a contemporary portrait of her in the gallery. For many centuries the Curwens have taken a leading part in the making of Cumberland history—political, social, and industrial, and many members of the family have occupied the highest positions.

The parish church of St. Michael is at the lower end of the town. It was rebuilt in 1770, but destroyed by fire in 1887, so that except the tower the structure is entirely modern. Among the ancient remains preserved are a table tomb with the effigies of Sir Christopher Curwen and Elizabeth Hudleston, his wife, 1450. The husband is shown wearing plate armour and the SS. collar. A number of fragments from the Curwen vaults are preserved, as well as some fretty fragments. The Rev. W. S. Calverley believed that the tower was Norman, and that a portion of a cross shaft formerly built into its wall was of the Cuthbert Pilgrimage period —about 880. St. John's Church, serving the high part of the town, is a massive structure in the Doric style, and all the Nonconformist bodies possess churches with more than ordinary claims to architectural merit.

The town entered on a new chapter of prosperity when Messrs. Cammell's iron and steel works were transferred (1881-2) from Dronfield, near Sheffield, to the Cumberland coast. Since that time other great industrial

concerns have come and gone, but the district is sti next to Barrow, the greatest producer of iron and steel the north-western coast. Some of the large collier in the district have been worked out during the l three decades, and so the shipment of coal is considerab less than formerly, this being much more than counte balanced by the imports of ore and other requisites for t blast furnaces and steel works. From occupying t position of a fishing village at the beginning of the 19 century Workington has grown until it had at last cen a population of 24,000, which has since been large increased.

On the Cloffocks, a large expanse of grassland lyi between the town and the river Derwent, there is ea Easter Tuesday a unique game at football, in whi sometimes hundreds of players participate. The go are about a mile apart, one being a capstan in t harbour, and the other consists of the park wall. T rival teams are known as "Uppies" and "Downies the scene is often exciting, but never edifying, th being only one rule—that of getting the ball by a possible means to one or other of the goals.

Wreay (C.) is an extremely pleasantly situated vill 5 m. S. of Carlisle. It was until 1843 part of parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, though in 1319 th was a chapel at "Wrea". The present church Mary) was erected when independent rights were tained, being built by Miss Losh, Woodside, wh family were great benefactors to the parish in m ways. It is an unusually fine village church. Wr for several generations continued some quaint custo in connection with its school. Up to 1790 the cl feature of the Shrovetide observances was a great co fight, managed by the schoolboys; and this was s ceeded by the annual ceremony of electing the Mayo

YANWATH HALL

KENSINGTON
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Wreay, whose wand of office had an old silver bell, which n 1872 was lost after a connection of 217 years with he festivities.

Wythburn (C.) (8 m. S. from Keswick and Threl-eld stats.), at the head of Thirlmere, is the halting-place for the Keswick and Windermere coaches, and the tarting-point for one of the routes over Helvellyn. Wythburn's

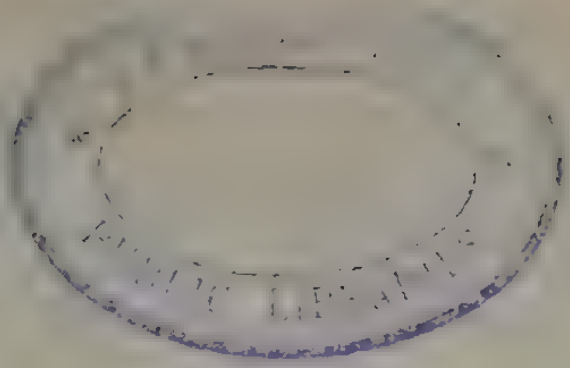
> Modest house of prayer,
> As lowly as the lowliest dwelling,

vas indeed a diminutive place before its modern exten-ion, and even now there is only accommodation for bout 100 worshippers. Dunmail Raise, with its cairn f stones by the road-side on the top of the pass where Cumberland and Westmorland meet, preserves the radition that there Dunmail, the last King of Cumber-and, was defeated by Edmund, the Saxon King. At he lower end of the lake, the hamlet of Thirlspot ffords another route to Helvellyn, and also by way of tanah over Sticks Pass to Patterdale.

Wythop (C.) (1 m. S.W. from Bassenthwaite Lake tat.), a parish of scattered farms and cottages on the . road from Bassenthwaite to Cockermouth had a nean, barn-like church high on the hill, whose bell vas hung in a neighbouring tree. That structure fell nto decay, and the present church (St. Margaret), in a nore convenient situation, was built in 1864.

Yanwath (W.), in the parish of Barton (2 m. S. from Penrith stat.), as the second syllable of the name implies, tands on the wath across the Eamont which was used oth before and after the present road was made, a mile arther to the E. Yanwath Hall, which stands close o the Westmorland bank, was doubtless erected to uard the ford. It is one of the finest Tudor buildings

now existing in the district, and provides many featu
of interest to the antiquary. A short distance away,
The Grotto, lived Thomas Wilkinson, the friend
Wordsworth, and the author of "The British Mou
tains" and other books popular nearly a century ago.



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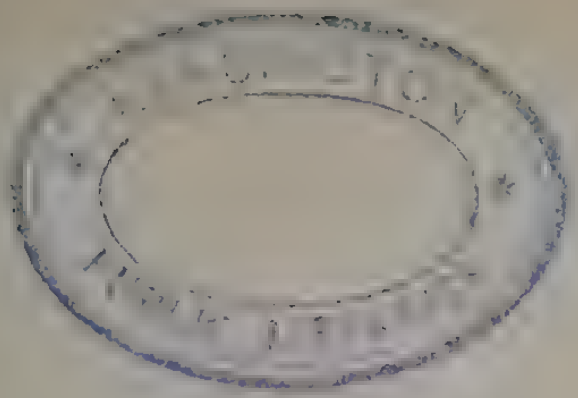

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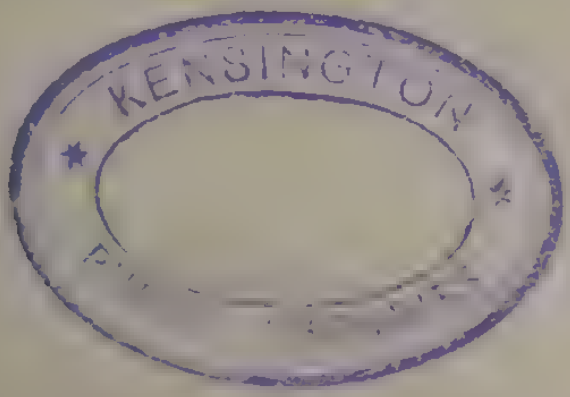

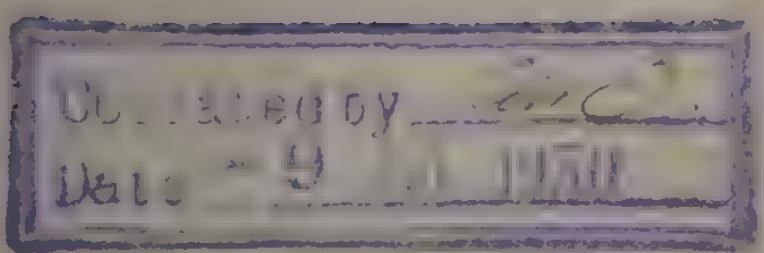

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